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FIRST EDITION.

THOSE LETTERS.

Tilden and Hendricks to the Front.

"Mr. Showman, Which Is Daniel, and Which Is the Lions?"

"You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice, My Dear."

Prunes and Prisms, Softsoap and Sophistry.

ALBANY, July 31, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: When I had the honor to receive the personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience and in conformity with usage I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfil that engagement.

The convention, before making its nominations, adopted a declaration of principles which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the Government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration, and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal, and in the modes of Federal taxation justifies all the prominence given it in the declaration of the St. Louis Convention. The present depression in all business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the illusions of a specious prosperity engendered by the false policies of the Federal Government, a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of $4,500,000,000; local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than $7,500,000,000. This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth, and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable. It was aggravated by the most unscientific and ill-judged methods of taxation, that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury. It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy and economy of production and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor. Even in prosperous times the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at least a small percentage of the national earnings; yet now for these eleven years the Government consumption has been a larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save, even in prosperous times, for all new investments. The consequences of these errors are now a present public calamity. But they were never doubtful, never invisible. They were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 4th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes: "They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry in the country, and year by year they are destined to press more heavily, unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy, when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper money, to pay out of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes; but when values recede, sink toward their natural scale, the tax gatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm. I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the Radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that policy toward the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our Government is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation. To the Secretary of the Treasury I said early in 1865, 'There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give up all the legerdemain of finance and financiering. I would give the whole of it for the old homely maxim, "Live within your income." This reform will be resisted at every step but it must be pressed presistently.'"

We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and the Executive, that unless objectionable appropriations be consented to, the operations of the Government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment, an amendment of the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and an independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two Houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from a moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of government.

An accessory cause enhancing the distress in business is to be found in the systematic and unsupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted on stolen and the existence of which is a public discredit tending to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country.

The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between a kindred population once unnaturally estranged. On the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform of the Constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered the civil war, but in aid of a result so beneficient, the moral influence of every good citizen as well as every governmental authority ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and Constitution of our country clothe its Chief Magistrate to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

"Reform is necessary," declares the St. Louis Convention, "to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor," and it goes on to demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finance which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. The object demanded by the convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the United States that would not only restore the public credit and maintain the national honor, but that would establish a sound currency for the people. The methods by which this object is to be pursued and the means by which it is to be attained are disclosed by what the convention demanded for the future, and by what it denounced in the past. Resumption of specie payments by the Government of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. The official statement made on the 12th of May shows that the amount of bank notes was $300,000,000, less $20,000,000 held by themselves. Against these $280,000,000 of notes the banks held $144,000,000 of legal tender notes, or a little more than fifty per cent. of their amount. But they also held on deposit in the Federal Treasury as security for these notes bonds of the United States worth in gold about $360,000,000 available and current in all foreign money markets. In resuming the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment, would have $500,000,000 of specie funds to pay $280,000,000 of notes, without contracting their loans to their customers, or calling on any person for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to resume have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem their excessive issues, and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is therefore often associated with the process of resumption. But the conditions which caused distress in those former instances do not now exist. The Government has only to make good its own promises, and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The Government is, therefore, the sole delinquent. The amount of legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than $370,000,000, besides $34,000,000 of fractional currency. How shall the Government make these notes at all times as good as specie? It has to provide, in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a guaranty against transient drains artificially created by panic or by speculation. It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderable portions of the legal tenders as individuals may from time to time desire to convert for special use or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money. To make the coin now in the treasury availble for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me a work of difficulty. If wisely planned and discreetly pursued, it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country. It should tend, on the contrary, to a revival of hope and confidence. The coin in the Treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly $74,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for the eleven years from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1876, averaging nearly $76,000,000 a year, was $832,000,000 in the whole period, of which $617,000,000 were the product of our own mines. To amass the requisite quantity by interrupting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from stocks which exist abroad, without disturbing the equilibrium of the foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment.

With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use, and which, in order to save interest, will be returned for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they continue as currency or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form, and the Government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate and take their place with Government, State, municipal and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investments lies the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained surplus that is withdrawn of any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects the public imagination with the fear of an apprehended scarcity. In a community where credit is so much used, the fluctuations of valuations and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by the temporary beliefs of men, even before those beliefs can conform to ascertained realities.

The amount of necessary currency at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it which seemed to be durable happened at the beginning of the civil war, by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business; it fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which to make their purchases, and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent. of the whole volume, and if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to have been on hand at the money centers, a scarcity of currency ensues, and also a stringency in the loan market. It was in reference to such experiences that a discussion of this subject in my annual message to the New York Legislature of January 5, 1875, the suggestion was made that the Federal Government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. The system should passively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever changing wants of business. It should imitate as closely as possible the natural laws of trade, which it has superseded by artificial contrivances. And in a similar discussion in my message of January 4, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of currency self-adjusting during all processes, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb the national operations of business.

Public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as the provision for reserves and redemptions. The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the Government below its income, for that imposes no new charge on the people. If, however, the improvidence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The Government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save interest on its broken promises which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt $985,000,000 bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and $712,000,000 at five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58 per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit wisely availed of ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be seventeen millions a year in gold. That saving regularly invested at four and a half per cent. would in less than thirty-eight years extinguish the principal. The whole $1,700,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people.

The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have been ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best. Even when preparations shall have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce and the condition of exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and actual date are matters of detail, having reference to the ever changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical, administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his ocean chart and fix an angle by which to losh the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and winds; a human hand must be on the helm to feel the element day by day, and guide to a mastery over them. Such preparations are everything; without them a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse—they are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men, whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress. The act of Congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York. It authorizes the Secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds. More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus of coin applicable to this purpose. The coin in the Treasury claimed to belong to the Government had, on the 30th of June, fallen to less than $45,000,000, as against $59,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than the appropriations, and the expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds. The legislative command and the official promise fixing a day for resumption have been made. There has been no progress; there have been steps backward. There is no necromancy in the operations of the Government. The homely maxims of every day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of the surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise or his profession as to the value of the old promise would alike provoke derision.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes. It denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption. It denounces the conduct which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advances towards resumption, no preparations for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto; and having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next announces that barren promise as a hindrance to resumption. It then demands its repeal, and also demands the establishment of a judicious system of preparation for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation without the promise of a day for the worthless promise of a day without a system of preparation would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow; nor is the denunciation unmerited. Of that improvidence which in eleven years since the peace has consumed $4,500,000,000, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency, two and a half per cent. on expenditures of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needful to resumption. The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our Government, has been greatly aggravated by mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculation in which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for future consumption of his customers; the manufacturer dares not makes fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise, who have credit or securities to pledge, will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under their range in frugal specie paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in banks unused. A year and a half ago legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the $12,000,000 since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of $15,000,000 of bank notes. In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about $4,000,000 a month, because they cannot find a profitable use for many of their notes. The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust; an unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the Government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to reflect no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then inspiratien of new hope and well founded confidence will hasten the processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return.

The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of preparations it demands. It says: "We believe such a system, well devised and above all intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency and at no time alarming the public mind into the withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent of all business transactions are performed, a system open, public and inspiring general confidence would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and mechanic arts, restore employment to labor and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people." The Government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the Executive office, I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service—necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of public business may not be a prize fought for at the ballot box—a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ. The convention wisely added that "reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. The President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representative, Cabinet officers"—these and all others in authority are not a private perquisite. They are a public trust. Two evils infest the official service of the Federal Government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists, not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office holders, who are in truth but servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error, public employments have been multiplied, the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud and malversation of public funds from the high places of power to the lowest have overspred the whole service like a leprosy. The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing the caucuses and dictating nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry elections of the people by undue influence and immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office holders. The official class in other countries sometimes, by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power, capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administration until misgovernment becomes intolerable, and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution.

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts; the next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in the honest and skillful performance of official trusts must not be sacrificed to the insufficiency of incumbents. After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and finally to a patient, careful organization of a better civil service system under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse his power and patronage with which each Executive is necessarily charged. Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years as a private citizen fulfilled that duty. Though occupied to an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of system and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be an efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

General John A. McClernand, Chairman; General W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. Abbott, Hon. H. J. Spaunhorst, Hon. H. J Redfield, Hon. F. S. Lyon and others, committee, &c.

HENDRICKS' LETTER.

SARATOGA, August 4.—Following is Hendrick's letter:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee:

I haye the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. It is a nomination which I neither expected nor desired, yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention. The choice of such a body, and pronounced with such unusual unanimity and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh mere personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and, I trust, also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily indorse the platform of the convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approved the policies and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in that platform. The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and since the peace by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind by unwise and partial legislation. Every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer, and in the executive departments of the Government dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the State amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury, and by corrupting the servants of the people.

In such a crisis of the history of the country, I rejoice that the convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs till the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our national administration in its head and in its members. In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents, and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain. The President alone must not be made the scapegoat for the enormities of the system which infects the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present Executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt and must be swept remorselessly away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new and pledged to radical reform.

The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the nominal operation of the Constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time peace. The right of local self government as guaranteed by the Constitution must be everywhere restored, and the centralized, almost personal imperialism which has been practiced must be done away, or the first principles of the Republic will be lost. Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of value, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange till it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder.

As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payment more earnestly than I do; but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the Government, if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payment. One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary, that the national operation of financial laws may be restored, that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payment may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and above all on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payment, but the recovery of a false step; and although the repeal for a time may be prevented, yet as the determination of the Democratic party on this subject has now been formally declared, there should be no hinderances put in the way of a return to specie payments. "As such hinderance," says the platform of the St. Louis Convention, "we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and demand its repeal." I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchment, by wise finance, enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period is possible without producing an artificial scarcity of currency or disturbing public or commercial credit, and that these reforms, together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor, and relieve the country from the paralysis of hard times.

With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidise a few; our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas; manufactures have been diminished; agriculture has been embarrassed. The distress of the industrial classes demands that these things shall be reformed. The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profligate expenditures which increased taxation from five dollars per capita in 1860 to eighteen dollars in 1870 tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform.

Our treaties with foreign powers should be revised and amended, in so far as they leave citizens of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born upon our soil; and the iniquitous coolie system, which through the agency of wealthy companies imports Chinese bondmen and establishes a species of slavery and interferes with the just reward of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished.

In the reform of our civil service I most heartily indorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be subject to change at every election, and that it ought not to be made the brief reward of party zeal, but ought to be awarded for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ. I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the Administration of the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, as all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men, and such men only, should be retained in office; but no man should be retained on any consideration who has prostituted his office to the purpose of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt the elections. This is done and has been done in almost every county of the land. It is a blight upon the morals of the country, and ought to be reformed.

Of sectional contentions and in respect to our common schools, I have only this to say: That in my judgment the man or party that would involve our schools in a political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are so far under the protecting care of all the people than under control of any party or sect, that they must be neither sectarian nor partisan, and there must be neither division or misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen as an enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is an established purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the Constitution and laws declare or recognize, and that in controversies that may arise the Government is not a partisan, but within its constitutional authority the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from the party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and the achievements of reform. In his official career as the Executive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public burden so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of his country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest. He has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him in a great degree for the great work of reformation which this country now needs, and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our Government.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. John A. McClernand, Chairman, and others of the committee of the National Democratic Convention.

◆

Probabilities for To-Day.—Slowly falling barometer, stationary or slowly rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Humorous Knott on His Muscle.

"The House Can Go to Hell, and I'm Going to Kentucky."

Settlement on River and Harbor Bill.

Hendricks Whips the House Financiers In.

Repeal of the Resumption Clause Agreed Upon.

Our Mr. Cochran Writes Himself Up as an Ass.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1876.

Proctor Knott's Opinion of the House.

Honorable J. Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, after the figure cut in the House of Representatives yesterday, has not been mild in his observations respecting the character of the body of which he is a member. To-day he has declared he would resign his chairmanship. To quote his own expressive words, he said: "The House can go to Hell, and I am going to Kentucky." J. Proctor, however, was not the first to intimate that tendency of the House in the hands of the Democrats, but, coupled with this indorsement, it gives a new zest to the declaration. Several members of the committee, speaking about the affair to-day, said that they had done their best to whitewash Knott, so as to get him out of his dilemma, and that the humiliation he received was of his own making.

The River and Harbor Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day considered the proposition of the Senate to reduce the aggregate amount of the River and Harbor bill to five millions. It was decided that members of the House conference should accept this as a general basis of settlement. There is no doubt now of the speedy adjustment of the differences on this bill.

Hendricks Whips Them In.

In the Banking and Currency Committee to-day, Haymond, of Indiana, under the pressure of Hendricks, Holman & Co., returned to the ranks of the resumption repealers. The committee will report to-morrow. The Democratic candidates, whilst wrestling with each other on hard and soft money, were in constant communication with members of the committee. It is stated that Hendricks agreed to adjust his views to the hard money proclivities of the head of the ticket, if the House would pass a bill repealing the resumption clause of the act of 1875.

"Writ Himself Down an Ass."

Cochran, in the committee on the whisky investigation to-day, attempted to prevent ex-Attorney General Williams from making statements in defense of his wife in certain newspaper allegations. In the opinion of members of the committee, the Allegheny statesman set himself down an ass.

The Knott-Caldwell Business.

The minority of the Judiciary Committee have decided to withdraw their names from the report on the Knott and Caldwell dispatch, but will make no report, leaving the speeches in the House to stand as the expression of their views.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1876.

AND HERE IS WHY HENDRICKS GIVES HIS LETTER PUBLICITY.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day decided, by a vote of six against four, to report and recommend the passage of the bill providing for the repeal of the resumption clause of the third section of the Specie Resumption act of 1875. They also agreed to report, with only verbal amendments, the joint resolution introduced last Monday by Representative Gibson, of Louisiana, providing for the appointment of a commission of three members of the House, three of the Senate and three experts, to investigate the silver question and the general policy and best means of facilitating the resumption of specie payments, the result of their inquiries to be reported to Congress on or before the fifteenth of January next. The favorable action of the committee on the Resumption Repeal bill was secured by the change in position of Gibson, who had heretofore voted with the Republicans against it. Mr. Hubbell, Republican, of Michigan, did not vote in committee, but says he will vote in the House for repeal. The vote in detail was as follows: For repeal, Cox, Payne, Goode, Gibson, Haymond and Burchard, of Wisconsin; against repeal, Wike, Townsend, of Pennsylvania, Kasson and Eames; not voting, Hubbell. The text of the bill which will be reported is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c, That the resumption day clause in section three of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved January 14th, 1875, which clause is in the words following, viz: "and on and after the first day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars," be and the same is hereby repealed.

The Banking and Currency Committee, by an amendment to the rules adopted this session, have leave to report at any time.

ALABAMA AWARD BONDS.

The amount of funded fives on account of the Alabama award that the Government will sell on the 11th inst. will be about $2,000,000.

A LETTER FROM SPEAKER KERR

confirms the report of his unfavorable condition. He writes that he is compelled to spend most of his time in bed.

"ARTICLE XVI."

The House Committee on Judiciary today agreed to report through Representative Lord the following joint resolution, originally introduced by Representative Blaine, but amended by the committee:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, That the following be proposed to the several States of the United States as an amendment to the Constitution, namely:

Article 16—No State shall make a law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, ordered from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any funds so raised, or lands so used, be divided among any religious sects or denominations. This article shall not vest, enlarge or diminish the legislative power of Congress.

EX ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS TELLS PART OF HIS STORY.

Ex-Attorney General Williams came before the sub-Committee on Whisky Frauds this afternoon, asking to make a statement in regard to what he called the infamous scandal contained in a Cincinnati paper of a few days ago. He was proceeding to remark: "He had seen the President this morning, who authorized him to say"—when Representative Cockrell interrupted him, saying he objected to the receiving of anything from the President through a third party, but if the President desired he should have the opportunity to be heard. Mr. Williams said the article in question did not affect him, but contained a base calumny on his wife, which he wished to refute to the satisfaction of everybody. He pronounced the implication that his wife was the author of certain anonymous letters, a damnable outrage and a lie, and it was also untrue that he was removed from the Cabinet on account of these letters.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

Doings of the Assembly at Fair Point, New York.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., August 4, 1876.

The weather is hot, dry and sultry; the clouds passed with no rain. The attendance increased between three and four thousand to-day. All classes and divisions of labor were largely attended. The Assembly's work was thoroughly done. Dr. Hargrave, of Nashville, preached a sermon at 11 A. M. on Childhood and the Sunday School. At 4 P. M. Frank Baird delivered a caricature lecture, setting forth by pictures the follies which creep into the Sunday school. Great crowds saw and listened. There was great enthusiasm. At 8 P. M. Dr. Ostrander gave an exhibition of Oriental costumes, manners and customs. Expectation was high and satisfied. Thirty-five hundred people were present. Rain is earnestly desired. People are still coming.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

MOKHTAR PASHA HEMMED IN.

VIENNA, August 5.—Moukhtar Pasha is expected shortly to take refuge in Austria with his army. He is so hemmed in at Trebinje that it is impossible to force a passage. The enforcement of Midhat Pacha's proposed conscription is again proposed.

CRUSADE AGAINST CHRISTIANS TO BE STOPPED—THE NEW SULTAN INTRACTABLE.

LONDON, August 4.—A special correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the foreign ambassadors have interfered and entered protest against the present conduct of the campaign in Servia. Several have given warning to the Sublime Porte that unless the present system of enlisting volunteers as crusaders against Christians is stopped, European military intervention is inevitable. As a consequence the Porte has ordered that no more volunteers be enlisted against the Servians.

Another correspondent says Abdul Ahmed will not accept the throne unless it is shown that the Sultan's malady is incurable, and on the other hand his suggestion of the regency has not yet been acceeded to.

IMPORTANT BATTLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 4.—Important battles have been fought during the last two days at Tresibabae, between a strong advance guard of Adjul Kerim's army, under Hafiz Pacha, and the Servians, under General Parvatarvih.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES FROM ALL SOURCES.

LONDON, August 5.—A dispatch from Belgrade contains the following official bulletin: The Turks attacked our Gurgosovatz army at Tressibaba yesterday. The fighting lasted seven hours. The center of the Turkish army was driven back one mile. General Harvatovich attacked the Turks, the engagement continuing. The Servians took the entrenchments at Mesmor and penetrated the Turkish camp.

PARIS, August 4.—A special to the *Journal Des Debats* from Belgrade states that the Turks occupied positions around Gurgosovatz after fighting on the Timok. This opens the road into the interior of Servia.

The *News* Berlin dispatch says: It seems certain that the project to solve the Eastern question by a conference of the Powers has been abandoned.

ROME, August 4.—A correspondent of the *Bersagliere* says there was a commercial panic at Athens in consequence of the Government's lack of money. The reserves have been called out under arms. A new conscription has been levied, and the national guard reorganized. The public are irritated by a rumor that Candia is about to be purchased by England. A rupture with Turkey is threatened.

Religious War on the Isthmus.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Panama advices to the 26th of July says: On the 10th inst., in Palmira, three hundred of the Conservative Catholic party attacked the Government troops, crying "Live Religion," "Down with the Government." After two hours' fighting and ten men killed, the troops triumphed. Palmira and other cities of Cauca are in a state of siege.

Great Britain.

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF A GALE—FAILURE.

LONDON, August 4.—A heavy gale on the coasts of Scotland and Northern England, yesterday, caused several casualties and some loss of life.

Charlton & Co., of the Stranton iron works, Hartlepool, have suspended. Liabilities $900,000; assets, subject to realization, said to be much greater.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TO MAKE arrangements with Traveling Salesmen to sell on commission to the trade in Western Pennsylvania, my improved Rustic Window Shades. Liberal arrangements will be made with a reliable party. Samples occupy but little space, and goods sell readily to all classes of dealers. Address EDWIN LOUDERBACK, No. 222 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ♦w

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND-HAND Oil Tank, holding 25 to 50 barrels. Also, a small Root Blower. Address Box 1155, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—SITUATION—A YOUNG man well acquainted with the city, who can make himself generally useful, is in need of a situation as Janitor, Waiter, Porter or Coachman. Best of city reference can be given. Address T. W. H., this office, or No. 8 Arthurs street.

WANTED—PARTNER—TO MARBLE CUTTERS—A partner in the Marble, Granite or Stone Business. No large capital required. Place of business within 30 miles of Pittsburgh. Address MARBLE, Commercial office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—200 MEN—TO WORK ON the Karns City and Butler Railroad; wages $1 75 per day. Apply on the works, at once, between Butler and Millerstown, Butler county, to COLLINS, Contractor.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Diningroom and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 4 Bedrooms and Bath Room, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen. Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—8 NEW AND 6 SECOND HAND ENGINES, 10 Boilers, 4 Engine Lathes, 2 Drills, 2 Sturdavant Fan Blowers, 1 Trip Hammer. THOS. CARLIN, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order, County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 32 Water street. R. MUNROE, successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Planer and Matcher, 1 42-inch Smith Resaw, Belting, Lace Leather, Packing, Exhaust and Pressure Blowers, Taps and Dies, Emery Wheels, Judson Governors, Machinery and Manufacturer's Supplies in general, at lowest prices. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—In Wayne county, Indiana, 4 miles north of Richmond, on the middle branch of White Water; a good water power; three run of burrs, in the best of order, and as good a wheat country as there is in the State; good custom and a good trade established. One-half cash and the other half improved city property. For further information, apply at the mill, or by letter to the proprietor, OLIVER TRAMBLAY, Postoffice Box 969, Richmond, Indiana.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—OF FOUR Rooms on Center street, with 2 Lots, 20x80 feet each; also, Business Stand on Penn avenue; also, Dwelling of 5 Rooms on Mary street, with good Lot; also, 6 good Building Lots on Mary street, and 4 on Liberty avenue, all of which is situate in the Sixteenth ward, city, and will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 140 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE
on Penn avenue. Will exchange for part in desirable improved Real Estate in Allegheny county. Address K., at this office. K.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1876.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—COPY OF THE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE.—This is to certify that J. H. Smith and A. E. Bearsford had nothing to do with getting up or the management of those Centennial Expositions now going through Ohio and Virginia, in any shape or form whatever. I am the whole, sole proprietor of the said Exposition, wherein C. N. Moore is President of said Expositions.
[Signed] C. N. MOORE.
Signed and acknowledged before me this 29th day of July, 1876. JOSIAH MONTGOMERY, Justice of the Peace.
Minerva, Ohio, July 29, 1876. d*

☞ OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Duquesne way and Cecil street, on TUESDAY, August 15th, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.
JAS. H. MURDOCK, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 1, 1876.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Common Pleas Court, No. 1, of Allegheny County, empowering me thereto, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in North Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pa., at 1 o'clock, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1876,

the following described Real Estate, belonging to the estate of Adam Potter, Jr., clear of liens, viz: A first-class Farm of 103 Acres, more or less, situated in North Fayette Township, Allegheny county, about 3 miles from Oakdale, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, via Steubenville Pike. There are about 80 acres cleared; the balance in excellent White Oak Timber. Nearly the whole tract is underlaid with the best quality of Coal; coal bank open. There is a good two-story Frame House of 6 rooms, nearly new, on the premises, with a new Barn and 2 Orchards, 1 old and 1 young. The quality of the land is limestone, and has no superior in the neighborhood.
Terms and conditions will be made known on day of Sale. A. H. BAUMAN, Assignee.
For particulars inquire at 106 Fourth avenue.
Pittsburgh, August 1, 1876.

FESTIVALS.

Festival.

There will be an Ice Cream Festival THIS (Saturday) EVENING at the Church, corner of Third avenue and Ferry street, for the purpose of aiding in raising funds to fit it up for the use of the congregation of the Point Chapel, by whom it was lately purchased. Admission, 10 cents.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE "FRIEND" WHO wrote me under date of August 3d, concerning certain facts, will write me again immediately, appointing a time and place of meeting, he may save many innocent persons from unjust suffering, and will have the everlasting gratitude of H. B., of Rochester.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY, PA.—Delightful location. Easy of access. Experienced teachers. New library. Health-lift exercise. Rates reduced. Duties resumed September 6.
J. H. SHUMAKER, PH. D., Principal.
The Principal will be at the Seventh Avenue Hotel on the 8th, 9th and 10th of August, where he will be happy to see any of his old friends and any others who may wish to make inquiries regarding the School.

Washington Female Seminary.

The next term opens SEPTEMBER 13. For terms apply to MISS N. SHERRARD, Principal; or, REV. JAMES J. BROWNSON, President Board of Trustees.
ws

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The leading school in Pennsylvania for the education of ladies. TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS. Superior advantages in Music in the
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
connected with the College. CHARGES LESS THAN ANY SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES AFFORDING EQUAL ADVANTAGES AND ACCOMMODATIONS. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 7. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue. TThs

Rutger's College Grammar School,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys.
(ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH YEAR.)
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

Sends over thirty boys a year to College.
Five grades and eight classes.
Prepares for College, Scientific School or Business.
Prof. S. Lockwood, Ph. D., instructs all the classes in scientific object-lessons.
The classes are regularly and strictly examined, and partly instructed by the professors of the College.
The school is under the control of the Trustees, and under the supervision of the President of the College, Rev. W. H. Campbell, D.D.
The Boarding Pupils have the benefit of large grounds and ample accommodations.
Study and play hours under the care of the teachers and Rector.
Strict supervision at all times. Twenty boarders.
D. T. RILEY, Rector.

One of my sons has attended this school, and I earnestly recommend it as in every way worthy of patronage. W. BAKEWELL.
Pittsburgh, July 31, 1876.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the matter of PATRICK H. McKELVY, Bankrupt. No. 2769 in Bankruptcy.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of said Patrick H. McKelvy, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Patrick H. McKelvey, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.
SAML. HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE
TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in the office of the County Controller until FRIDAY, August 11, inclusive, for the construction of the Masonry and Repairs of a County Bridge over Robinson's Run, at Hays' Station, P., C. and St. L. R. R., in Collier township. Plans and specifications of the work will be exhibited in the County Engineer's office until the day of letting.
By order of Commissioners.
J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.

The Insurance Co. of North America,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will make Loans on Improved Real Estate in Pittsburgh and vicinity.
Applications may be made to
WILLIAM L. JONES,
84 Fourth avenue.

REMOVAL.
England & Bindley,
HARDWARE,
50 Seventh Ave.,
Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.
WE INVITE ATTENTION OF TRADE TO STOCK AND PRICES. TThs

Great Inducements!
TO PURCHASERS.
A well assorted stock of
Llama Lace Pointes and Jackets,
Selling off at less than half price.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,
At special bargains.
CHIP AND STRAW HATS,
At ruinous rates.
LADIES AND MISSES' HOSIERY
Now selling at special bargains.
Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND INFERIOR PRICES.
F. H. EATON & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVE.
COMPLETE LINES OF
MERINO WEAR
AND OTHER
Furnishing Goods
AT BOTTOM PRICES.

For the Centennial
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD
HAIR BRUSHES,
RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
Wholesale and Retail.
C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET.
MWS

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
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Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
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JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

1876. CAMPAIGN. 1876.
POLITICAL!
MARCHING CLUBS
SUPPLIED WITH
HATS, CAPES AND TORCHES,
CALL AND SEE SAMPLES.
R. H. Palmer & Co.,
LIMITED,
151 WOOD STREET.

WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AND FENCES,
FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.
WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.
LAUDERBACH & CO.,
33 and 34 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY.
50 TO 60 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. PA. BETWEEN MARKET & FERRY STS.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPE, | MALLEABLE AND CAST IRON FITTINGS.
BRASS AND IRON VALVES AND COCKS, | LUBRICATORS, WHISTLES, TOOLS &c.
GUM HOSE AND PACKING AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, COAL AND COKE WORKS
OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY,
PROMPTLY FITTED UP BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
FMT

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
Send for prices, &c.; to GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor Bolton's Washington Hotel, Chestnut st., Phil.

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
MOUNTAIN RESORT.
Terms $10 per week. Send for descriptive circular.
W. H. WILKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

MONMOUTH HOUSE.
Spring Lake Beach, Monmouth Co., N. J.
This new and Magnificent Seaside Hotel will be open JUNE 8, 1876.
Containing 250 handsomely furnished rooms; gas, elevator, electric bells and all the modern conveniences.
Ample capacity for 500 guests without crowding.
The Hotel is 200 feet from the beach, where the bathing is unsurpassed on the coast, while a magnificent fresh-water lake is within 200 feet of the verandah inland, abounding in fish and splendid for rowing and sailing.
An elegant band of music will be in attendance the entire season (four months.)
Warm, Salt and Fresh Water Baths in the Building.
1½ hours from New York city, 2½ hours from West Philadelphia, without change of cars.
For circulars apply at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, or at the Monmouth Hotel.
MULLIN & McKINNIE, Proprietors.
G. W. MULLIN, of St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.
HENRY McKINNIE, of Depot Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Se habla Espanola.
☞ A fine livery in attendance for use of guests.

THOMSON HOUSE
AND
RENOVO HOTEL,
ON THE
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

These superior and popular resorts have been thoroughly refurnished and prepared for the entertainment of guests during the Centennial year. Located on one of the principal routes of travel between the Northwest and the Centennial Exhibition, in the midst of beautiful forest scenery, where the air and water are the purest, they will be found the most attractive and beneficial resorts for health and pleasure seekers, as well as convenient resting-places for tourists and travelers. The country adjacent to these splendid Hotels affords the finest trout-fishing and gunning in the Eastern States. For circulars of information, &c., address
R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor
Thomson House, Kane, Pa.
JACOB H. SCHANBACHER, Proprietor
Renovo Hotel, Renovo, Pa.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29th of July, 1876. Published by order of Board of Trustees, in accordance with section 9 of Charter:

Cash on hand	$ 121,009 91
Expenses and Office Furniture	6,970 99
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities	867,622 33
Banking House	30 000 00
Real Estate	63,497 32
	$1,092,100 55
Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Contingent Account	65,000 00
Premium and Interest	30,474 68
Deposit Account	695,170 87
Dividends Unpaid	1,455 00
	$1,092,100 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, } S. S.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.
WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

MOSQUITO BARS
FLY BARS.
NETTING!
BY PIECE OR YARD.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
E. EDMUNDSON AND SONS,
UPHOLSTERERS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

D. W. SMITH,
MEN'S
FURNISHING
GOODS,
30 SIXTH, late St. Clair St.,
PITTSBURGH.
FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MWF-1p

SUNDRIES!
MINERAL WATERS, all kinds, on draught and in bottles.
PERFUMERY, Lubin's French and Low's English, imported direct.
SQUIRE'S English Drugs, Chemicals and Medicinal Extracts, a full assortment.
SHERRY and PORT WINES, Vintage of 1865, imported through Pittsburgh Custom House.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Third Ave. and Smithfield St.,
Opposite Central Hotel.
1p

Old Shingle Roofs
Painted with GRAY'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT are better and will last longer than a New Roof.

CENTENNIAL HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

CENTENNIAL SUMMER BOARD.
The spacious buildings of Pennsylvania Military Academy, occupying an elevated site, and commanding an extensive view of the Delaware river and surrounding country, is now open for the accommodation of visitors to the Exposition, *and as a pleasant resort during the summer*. Rooms cool, light, cheerful, well furnished, and supplied with gas. Table first-class. Trains direct to Centennial Buildings—45 minutes' ride. Circulars on application.
HYATT & CARTER, Managers, Chester, Pa.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
FORTY-FIRST ST., BETWEEN GIRARD AND ELM AVES.,
Near the East entrance of the Main Building,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. & A. STORCH, Proprietors.
Accommodations for 200 persons for Lodging, and 500 for Boarding. $3 00 per day.
Importers of Wines.
Coaches to and from Depots.
Branches—S. W. corner 39th and Market streets, and 14 N. 3d street.

CENTENNIAL.
Visitors to the Centennial Exhibition will consult their own interest by checking their trunks to 1607 Chestnut street, a large Private Boarding House, kept in the best style and located in the most fashionable part of Philadelphia. Street cars running direct from the Centennial Grounds pass the door every minute. Terms very moderate. Address, by letter or telegram, MRS. A. P. COOK, 1607 Chestnut street. Refers by permission to E. C. KNIGHT, Esq., President Guarantee Trust Company, Philadelphia.

Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.

THE UNION HOTEL,
1314 Arch St., Philadelphia,
THE SMEDLEY HOUSE
1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Two first-class Hotels under one management. Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable.
THOS. S. WEBB, Proprietor. J. MURRAY WEBB, Superintendent.
Prices at Smedley House, $2 00 to $2 50 per day; at Union Hotel, $3 00 per day.

WARNER HOUSE,
BROAD ST. AND FAIRMOUNT AVE., PHILADELPHIA.
One of the Finest Locations in the City.
ROOMS EN-SUITE OR SINGLE.
ALL NEW, LIGHT AND AIRY.
Cars to the Centennial Exposition pass the door every few minutes. Convenient to Depots, Churches and places of Amusement.
TERMS MODERATE. TThs

VISITORS
TO PHILADELPHIA
WILL DO WELL TO VISIT
Wanamaker's
Popular Dining Rooms,
NO. 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET.
Strangers generally are pleased with the Attention they receive and the Prices charged.

Great Western Hotel,
DILLINGER & CO., Proprietors,
Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House. Street Cars to the Centennial Building pass and repass the Hotel every minute.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
CAMPAIGN GOODS!
CAPS, CAPES, TORCHES, LEGGINGS,
Made of best materials, in all styles.
Marching Clubs
Completely Uniformed at short notice.
Having had long experience in the manufacture of Campaign Goods, we guarantee satisfaction, and can furnish handsome Uniforms promptly, at lowest prices. Flags and Banners made to order. Estimates furnished on application.
All orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.
NEVIN & BIRCH,
(Successors to Jno. W. Pittock & Co.,)
102 Fifth Avenue,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE.
FIRE PROOF SAFE,
IN GOOD ORDER.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

EXCURSIONS.

Ho! For the Sunday School Convention!
At Lake Chautauqua.
From Pittsburgh to Mayville and Return, via the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Only $5.
Excursion Tickets to the famous Assembly at Lake Chautauqua, good from the 3d to the 20th inst., now on sale at the Union Depot and 78 Fifth avenue.
J. MORTON HALL,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO,
General Superintendent.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, I will offer for sale on TUESDAY evening next, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the McIlwaine Auction Rooms, J. D. Bailey, Auctioneer, 36 shares of Stock of the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh.
W. C. MACRUM,
Administrator of John Lindsay, deceased.
Pittsburgh, August 3, 1876.

STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making STEEL CASTINGS true to pattern, sound and strong. Can be forged or welded easily as Bar Steel. Invaluable for articles requiring great strength and durability. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING COMPANY,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876.

THE Senate bill to carry into effect the Fifteenth amendment has been quietly laid upon the shelf in the Confederate House, so that the killing process may go uninterruptedly on.

VANCE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is making speeches that might have been delivered in a Confederate camp during the heat of the rebellion, without raising the least suspicion in the mind of any rebel soldier that he was not warm in the cause.

THE official reports of the savings banks in New York city for July show a sound financial basis. The total resources are $267,370,650; liability to depositors, $184,123,793; surplus, $23,246,793. Since January the liabilities have decreased $593,949, and the surplus has increased by $2,559,110.

THE Republicans of North Carolina are making an earnest and gallant fight. Defeat to some of them means death or expatriation, hence party with them is the synonym of country and home with its endearments. VANCE, in the campaign before last in that State, said: "It will be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah than for scalawags in North Carolina when we get into power."

THE *Post* chuckles over the fact that ex-Minister ORTH has resigned his place as Republican nominee for the Governorship of Indiana, but conveniently forgets that three of the Democratic nominees for Supreme Court Judge in that State have been compelled to step down and out. The evidences of their rascality were simply overwhelming, but the matter seems to have altogether escaped the attention of the *Post*.

OUR local Democratic contemporary thinks the Republican papers "are coming up to their work nobly. They begin to call TILDEN a thief in their most pointed editorials. This shows the stock of argument they have on hand." Most of this stock was derived from such excellent Democratic sources as the New York *Express*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other papers that are now shouting themselves hoarse for "TILDEN and reform."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Press*, who is with General CROOK's column on Tongue river, says the HAYES and WHEELER ticket is generally considered the winning one in the pending Presidential canvass, so far as that command is concerned. Governor HAYES was a protege of CROOK during the war for the Union, and the latter claims that HAYES always "comes out strong" at the right time, and has great reserve power.

THE leather trade is getting upon a sounder footing. Many Eastern manufacturers have large orders for heavy goods on hand, which they cannot fill without further supplies of leather. Their labor troubles in dealing with the strikers are accountable for the delay to some extent. But this condition of things leads to a belief that the demand for leather must greatly improve in the near future, and that a good late trade, running well into the fall and bridging over the winter, may be relied upon.

A VERY bitter article in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently denounced as false the statement that the rebel flag was raised in Lawrenceburg, in that State, on July 4th, and called for proofs, which the *Commercial* of that city now furnishes in the shape of a number of affidavits from respectable and well known citizens of Lawrenceburg. The Democrats are thus shown to be responsible for raising a rebel flag, and permitting it to remain for six days on the court house, and afterwards lying about it.

GODLOVE S. ORTH, Radical candidate for Governor of Indiana, no longer able to conceal the corrupt practices of which he was guilty, while a Radical member of Congress, has stepped down and out of the race, to escape the certain, overwhelming and ignominious defeat that awaited him.—*Post*.

ORTH has been charged with irregularity by the Democrats only. At least, none of the charges circulated against him have as yet been established. TILDEN has been formally indicted for robbing a railroad, and must answer *in a court of law*. But he does not give any indication of withdrawing from the ticket. Why is the *Post* so silent concerning this grave matter?

AN OCCULTATION of the planet Saturn, visible here, will take place to-morrow night, between eleven and twelve o'clock. The planet Venus will, at about half-past four on the morning of the 18th instant, pass very near the star Lambda Gemnii, an interesting phenomenon which may be seen with the aid of a small telescope, and, perhaps, with a common opera-glass. If the least distance of the planet and star should be accurately ascertained at one of our Northern observatories and also at that of Santiago, Chili, quite a good determination of the sun's parallax and distance from the earth might thus be obtained. The distances of Venus at the time, from us, will be about forty millions of miles, or thirteen millions more than when in inferior conjunction on the 14th of July.

THE property holders on Wood street and Fifth avenue—or a number of them, at least—are outspoken in their opposition to the kinds of pavement proposed to be put down on these thoroughfares. The "Ligonier stone," adopted by the committee for Wood street, is said to be a sand stone which will grind up readily into dust; while the "Maryland granite," chosen for Fifth avenue, is not granite at all. It is proposed to hold a public meeting to-day to discuss the matter, with a view to inducing the committee, or the Councils, to reconsider the hasty action of Thursday night. By all means let the property holders speak out, and make their voices potential in Councils. Let there be no more floundering in the matter of pavements. The property owners who have expressed themselves on the subject generally demand either trap-rock or genuine granite, and will be satisfied with nothing less substantial. Now is the time to act. It will be too late after the Councils have confirmed the letting of the contracts.

THERE is a probability that Congress may adjourn on Monday. The principal business now before that body consists in the four appropriation bills that remain. Of these, the Indian bill is settled, ready to be presented to both Houses at a moment. The Consular and Diplomatic bill will probably be settled on the basis of a proposition that the consular service be provided for by fixing salaries at a slight increase above the propositions made by the House, and that the service be cared for in a lump sum to be distributed by the President of the United States as he, in his judgment, may deem best. The great trouble is in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, which contains the salaries of nearly all the Federal office holders. There is a very wide difference between the two Houses on this bill, and repeated conferences have, if anything, extended the breach. Some break will have to be made either by the House or the Senate, if adjournment is to take place.

THE *Post* speaks of "the atrocious and drunken ravings of GRANT in his letter to Governor CHAMBERLAIN." The President simply characterized the massacre at Hamburg as cruel, bloodthirsty, wanton, unprovoked and uncalled for, and the whole civilized world will say that the terms used were truthful and well-timed. He also expressed the hope that the guilty parties, whatever their position in society, would be punished, and all honorable men will say that such punishment is deserved. He stated, moreover, that the massacre was but a repetition of what has occurred in several Southern States, on many occasions, and asserted that it was by outrages like this that the present officials of the State of Mississippi secured power, all of which are well known facts. He is willing to use all legal and constitutional means to aid in the punishment of such crimes, and intimates a fear if a stop is not put to them, that the colored people of the South will rise and avenge them. To these utterances no possible exception can be taken, save by those who at heart sympathize with the perpetrators of the murderous brutalities in question.

THE Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday decided by a vote of six against four, to recommend the passage of the bill providing for the repeal of the resumption clause of the third section of the Specie Resumption act of 1875. TILDEN will now be compelled to revise his letter of acceptance before making it public, he having procured the passage of, and put his official signature to the following act, which sanctions the destruction of $375,000,000 of greenbacks, contracts the currency one-half, and compels the payment of all taxes, debts and obligations in gold or its equivalent, after January 1, 1879:

CHAPTER 73.

SECTION 1. All taxes levied and confirmed in this State on and after January 1, 1879, shall be collected in gold, United States gold certificates or national bank notes, which are *redeemable in gold on demand*.

SECTION 2. *Every contract or obligation* made or implied, and payable within this State, and made or implied after January 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States coin of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied.

"Approved March 24, 1875—Samuel J. Tilden, Governor.

TILDEN is now placed in the unpleasant predicament of having to repudiate his own law.

"TILDEN, HENDRICKS AND REFORM."

Our local Democratic contemporary speaks glowingly of "the vital force and power of TILDEN, HENDRICKS and Reform." TILDEN's "reform" instincts are aptly illustrated by his wholesale robberies of the Chicago, Fond du Lac and St. Paul Railroad, his job in the Continental Improvement Company, his fees from JAY GOULD during the latter's brilliant manipulation of the Erie Railway, his stealings from the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute road, and his little scheme known as the Harlem extension. And now comes HENDRICKS to keep him company. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* shows from the records of the various Government departments a number of very questionable transactions in which he took part while a Senator of the United States. One of these was consummated two years after he left the Senate, so that the date of his reformation runs not back of the memory of very young men. The story of this particular job is as follows: In October, 1863, there were tried by a military court, sitting at Cincinnati, CHARLES W. HALL, of Indianapolis, and E. A. SMITH, of Cincinnati, contractors for furnishing the Government horses and mules. HALL was convicted of fraud and bribery, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000 and be imprisoned for six months, and SMITH was convicted of the same crimes, and sentenced to pay a fine of $20,000 and be imprisoned for one year. A full review of the evidence in these cases was made at the office of the Judge Advocate General, and under date of December 11, 1863, that officer expressed the opinion that "the sentence was warranted by the testimony."

At the very time these frauds were in progress, namely, on April 4, 1863, SMITH contracted to deliver to the Government by April 24, eight hundred mules at $87 per head, with the provision in the contract that if there was any failure, the Quartermaster General should buy in open market, to supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor. SMITH furnished ninety mules, and then dropped the contract, and claimed $7,860. But the Quartermaster General, upon entering the open market to make up the deficiency, was obliged to pay about $16,000 over and above SMITH's contract price, and so the claim of $7,860 was rejected under the express terms of the contract itself. In view of the discoveries of general fraud and bribery, it would have been quite just to have refused payment, but it was rejected in accordance with the contract instead. After the general and systematic swindling for which these two worthies had been tried and convicted had become a matter of common notoriety, they assigned their claim to WILLIAM HENDERSON, of Indianapolis, a cousin of Senator HENDRICKS, and the latter undertook to collect it. After two attempts in the War Department, and one in Congress, he succeeded in obtaining the money. He had the matter in charge for two years while a Senator of the United States.

On the 12th of March, 1867, Senator HENDRICKS filed the claim of HENDERSON in the office of the Quartermaster General, but it was rejected; General RUCKER, acting as Quartermaster General, informing him that the additional expense to the Government of completing the contract which SMITH failed to carry out was much greater than the sum claimed, and "the Quartermaster General cannot allow the claim now set up." HENDRICKS then tried the Board of Claims, but the claim was not allowed by the board. These attempts having failed, HENDRICKS concluded to try the Senate, the record showing that on the 22d of January, 1869, Senator VAN WINKLE presented the petition of one WILLIAM HENDERSON for compensation for mules furnished the Government. Reference to the files shows that this petition is throughout, *signature and all*, in the handwriting of Senator HENDRICKS. Thus his first step in the case was the act of a man who deemed it best to cover his tracks. In thus signing his cousin's name, either Mr. HENDRICKS was acting under a power of attorney, or the signature was a forgery. If he had a power of attorney, then he was violating that statute which imposes as a maximum punishment, a fine of $10,000 and two years' imprisonment upon any member of Congress who prosecutes claims against the United States for compensation of any kind. Conviction for such an offense also disqualifies from holding thereafter any place of honor or trust under the Government of the United States. At the close of the session at which this VAN WINKLE-HENDRICKS petition was presented, HENDRICKS was succeeded by Senator PRATT. The latter took up the case at the next session, as a member of the Committee on Claims, and HENDRICKS was on hand to press it. Failing to convince the Senate committee of its justice, ex-Senator HENDRICKS, on December, 6, 1870, made formal application at the War Department to have the case again presented to the Secretary of War. This was granted. On the 25th of July, 1871, the claim was paid, HENDRICKS, HORD & HENDRICKS appearing as the attorneys. The history of this case, as set forth at length in General DUNN's reviews, is most appropriately followed in the books of the department by the long review and favorable action upon the now celebrated Democratic case of the Kentucky Central Railroad.

Thus the Democracy has for its candidate for President a notorious "railroad wrecker," and a former Senatorial claim agent for the Vice Presidency, one who, if judged by the spirit of the law, would now be disqualified from holding any place of honor or trust. Truly "the vital force and power of TILDEN, HENDRICKS and Reform" are marvelous to behold.

GENERAL COLQUITT was nominated by acclamation for Governor of Georgia by the Democratic State Convention on Wednesday. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

> Amidst indescribable applause and enthusiasm he was escorted into the convention by a committee, and made a short, but elegant speech, touching the mission of reform, to which the Democratic party was pledged. * * The platform adopted contains nothing striking. Neither the Hamburg matter nor the negro question is even mentioned in the resolutions. That course had been previously decided upon in a close consultation before the convention that no formal utterance should be made upon the Hamburg matter.

Of course. And thereby hangs an interesting tale. Hon. JOHN H. JAMES was a prominent candidate for the nomination. It appears that he was not an active rebel, and that he at one time committed the grievous sin of remarking that in his opinion the South would get whipped. The reconciled and reconstructed Democrats of Georgia objected to this record, and began to lay their plans to beat him. A committee, therefore, addressed a man who was supposed to know whether he lacked zeal in the rebel cause, the following letter:

> SAVANNAH, GA., May 29, 1876.
>
> *Hon. William W. Dews, Milford, Baker County, Ga.*:
>
> DEAR SIR: The name of Mr. John H. James, of Atlanta, is before the people, and, indeed, has been for some years, for the high office of Governor of Georgia; and having learned, some of us from you personally, of your meeting Mr. James in Nassau the last year of the war, we venture to request that you will favor us with a statement, over your own name, which will embrace the information desired in reply to the following queries:
>
> 1. When were you in Nassau?
> 2. How did you get there, in what capacity were you, and what was your business?
> 3. Did you meet Mr. John H. James there, and what was he doing?
> 4. Did Mr. James give you any advice, and, if so, what?
> 5. Was Mr. James representing the Confederate Government?
> 6. Was he a faithful "rebel?"
>
> We beg to add that we ask the privilege of using your reply, by publication of our correspondence, if we think proper.
>
> Very truly yours,
> JOHN D. CARTER,
> A. A. WINN,
> And others.

In response to this, DEWS related his experience. He was a rebel, was captured, imprisoned by the "Yankees" at Key West, escaped, and found his way in a vessel to Nassau. There he discovered JAMES, in business. JAMES told DEWS the Confederacy was doomed, and he had better remain where he was, and in other respects showed himself unfaithful to the Confederacy. Hence he was slaughtered. Of General COLQUITT, who was "nominated by acclamation," Mr. DEWS said:

> How it is that any true Georgian can prefer Mr. James to General A. H. Colquitt I cannot understand. General Colquitt was a friend to his country in the hours of her deepest troubles. In war he bravely faught her battle, and in peace he has stood faithful to her honor and her interests. When the cannon roared and musketry rattled throughout our borders he was found shoulder to shoulder with our intrepid soldiers fighting for constitutional liberty.

As the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, from which journal we condense the foregoing facts, observes, with just a perceptible tinge of satire: "Thus are they laying aside the prejudices of the war."

AN IMPORTANT suit has just been commenced in the United States Circuit Court of Iowa, by the holders of $3,000,000 of the bonds of the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad against the company, asking that it be compelled to account for all funds received from the sale of bonds and to repay the face value of some $1,255,000 of bonds and claims against the road, etc., to the amount of $1,000,000 more. The bill alleges the grossest frauds by the company, not only in the negotiation of the bonds but in the management of the road. If the suit is won by the plaintiffs it will establish the principle which is held good in England that individuals cannot make a contract as a corporation, raise money by it and violate the one and waste the other without being responsible for their promise and acts, on the ground that each member was alone concerned in the contract and was acting on his own private account. If the United States Supreme Court holds this doctrine to be correct there will be a mighty trembling on the part of a good many railroad corporations.

THE commercial situation in the leading Eastern cities shows signs of improvement. Preparations are being made for increased activity in the early fall season, to further which there is an abundant supply of capital awaiting employment, and the feeling in mercantile circles is one of confidence.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Fryed Knott should hire a knot-hole.

Great gold discoveries in Vermont. Where's Sellers?

All the chief impeachment trials in this country have failed.

Democratic crow will be heard of in November as a lost caws.

There are indications that we are at the beginning of another heated term.

The hay is safely housed. Next March the Hayes will be safely White Housed.

Bishop Whipple is in Washington urging the Indian peace policy, but finds few listeners.

The weather is so hot in London that the ice cream ignites by spontaneous combustion.

A sister of Spurgeon has entered the pulpit, and is said to make an excellent preacher.

It has lately been ascertained that the site of Sodom and Gomorrah is north of the Dead Sea.

Vineland, New Jersey, recently voted "No license," by a majority of 930 in a total vote of 1,030.

This is the first cropping season in Georgia for thirty years in which nobody reports a poor crop.

A movement is on foot in Brooklyn to build a monument on Fort Greene to the memory of the prison ship martyrs.

The grindstone of hard times is making a thousand revolutions a minute, and grinds the hardest on the face of profligacy.

Montreal drummers complain of American goods in the maritime provinces at "prices and styles enough to scare a fellow."

The testimony of Asa Bird Gardner, with regard to the financial operations of Generals Babcock and Porter, is not satisfactory.

The Chicago *Times* remarks that "it is dangerous to go into the water after a hearty meal." It is not a good place to find one either.

One of the New York papers contains a stiff advertisement of a boarding house "with forty boarders to be sold on account of death."

Among the eighty-seven chivalry indicted for the murder of unoffending blacks at Hamburg there is included one minister.

The rate of taxation in Boston this year will be thirteen dollars on a thousand, against thirteen dollars and seventy cents last year.

The rapid advance in the price of raw silk is beginning to have a very decided effect in the New York market upon manufacturers.

Whenever a newspaper wants to print a lie, and lacks the necessary nerve, it prefaces its remarks with "According to the Pittsburgh *Post*."

Robert Browning has published another poem. The New York *Times* expects before long to hear of his establishing a daily newspaper in verse.

Down in Arkansas it is so hot that the catfish crawl up out of the water, lie down beneath the shade trees, and fan themselves with their tails.

Legal gas? A building in Philadelphia, which is occupied by thirty-eight lawyers, took fire on the roof the other day from spontaneous combustion.

A Russian scientific congress is to meet in Warsaw next month, at which the question of adopting the Gregorian calendar in Russia will be discussed.

The British Parliamentary representatives who were to have visited our Centennial Exposition have reconsidered their determination. It's their own loss.

The new national bank notes issued during the month of July amounted to $191,320, and eighty per cent. of this amount in greenbacks have been destroyed.

Carey's nomination on the Cooper ticket affords the Cincinnati *Enquirer* an excellent opportunity to extend its tow-line to Sam. and help pull him through.

A new department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, the School of Architecture and Design, will be opened for the first time with the coming college year.

The dearness of meat in England has reached figures much above our own, and it may be doubtful if any staples of food are cheaper now in England than in this country.

Good. An order has been issued to increase the wages of all employees on the Virginia Midland road who receive under fifty dollars per month, to the extent of ten per cent.

If the modern tramp would only turn hermit, an occupation that is not now particularly crowded would receive most desirable accessions to the separated units of its followers.

Arthur Von Studnitz, a German investigator of social problems, has been commissioned by Emperor William to gather information in regard to the state of labor in this country.

The grasshoppers in Southwestern Minnesota are disappearing toward the Southwest, having during their brief stay inflicted but comparatively slight damage, and laid but few eggs.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet in Philadelphia October 13. Missionary bishops are to be elected for Cape Palmas, in Africa, and Shanghai, in China.

The rumor of a possible extension of the time for closing the Centennial Exhibition is pronounced by prominent members of the Board of Finance and Centennial Commission as utterly unfounded.

The disagreement between Virginia and Maryland as to their dividing-line is to be settled on the 16th inst., at a meeting of the arbitrators at Cape May. The space claimed by each is mainly water, and valuable because it contains large beds of oysters.

Washington people are talking of holding a national rifle match in that city in September or October. Teams of eight from all parts of the country will be invited, and also the foreign teams which may compete in the Creedmore international match.

A depression in the old cemetery at Cherry Valley, New York, marks the spot where a trench was dug for the bodies of the forty Revolutionary martyrs who were massacred by the Tories and Indians under Brant and Butler in 1778. A monument is to be erected to their memory.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has inaugurated a museum illustrative of the cruelties practiced against children, furnishing its objects of horrible attraction from the collections of its own agents. Why should the evidences of human brutality be preserved in this way?

PERSONAL.

Dr. Lawrence A. Washington, of Texas, is the grand-nephew and nearest living relative of President Washington.

Windsor Howes, of Boston, Mass., ate his hundredth birthday dinner with three generations of his descendants July 30.

It seems that the Des Moines people did not pay Professor R. A. Proctor for delivering his lecture to them. Can it be for this that he saw in that city the fearful man who ate with his knife, and of whom he afterward wrote?

General Joe Lane, who was candidate for Vice President on the Breckenridge ticket in 1860, is living in a small frame house on a spur of Rogue River Mountain in Oregon. He is eighty-three years old, but is no wiser than in 1860.

A fierce temperance man, teetotaller and Prohibitionist, D. F. Walling, editor of the Orange county, N. Y., *Crusader*, had lost his money at horse races and then committed suicide. Which shows that we don't all cotton to the same sin.

They've got a Greek Hercules out in San Francisco. With 400 pounds on his breast, 400 on his back, a bar of 200 pounds on his neck, and a man on each shoulder, he walks and dances to music, wearing shoes weighing seventy-five pounds each.

The Marshal of the Supreme Court at Washington, John G. Nicolay, and Mr. John Hay, at Cleveland, Ohio, both secretaries of President Lincoln, are at last working earnestly on their life of the great President. Mr. Hay is living in a fine house presented to him by his father-in-law, and has no other trouble than weak eyes.

The first man who shed his blood in the late rebellion died on Wednesday. He was only a colored servant, who, at the age of seventy-two, accompanied the Pottsville Light Infantry to Washington and was wounded in the streets of Baltimore, April 18, 1861. He died in obscurity at the age of eighty-seven, while a rebel leader was exhausting his eloquence in Congress in defense of the Hamburg assassins. But then, Nicholas was only "a nigger."

The talk as to the relationship between Mrs. General Sherman and Mr. Blaine calls out from the Des Moines *Register* this explanation: "Mr. Blaine's mother was a daughter of Neal Gillespie, Jr., of Indian Hill, Washington county, Pa. Another daughter was the wife of the late Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and the mother of Mrs. Sherman. Another daughter was the wife of the Hon. Henry Stansbury, President Johnson's Attorney General, and still another married the Hon. Philadelph Van Trump, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio."

One of the vagabonds who lives in the various station houses of Indianapolis is a man of very remarkable character. If his story is a true one, he is greatly to be pitied. The son of a wealthy manufacturer of Sheffield, in England, he was educated as an English gentleman's son is educated—so runs the tale. He quarrelled with his family when he reached his majority. A wife had been selected for him, whom he refused to marry. He came to America, and began to earn his bread by the sweat of his face. Drifting westward, at the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted as a private soldier, serving in the Tenth Ohio Regiment of infantry and the Eighth Michigan Cavalry; and the close of the conflict left him penniless, sick and blind. It is said, moreover, that his friends in England have discovered his whereabouts, and from time to time sent him money, which has invariably been returned, as he preferred the charity of strangers to gifts from his relatives. He is now in the hospital for the poor in Indianapolis. The greater part of the English estates will descend to him, if he lives, upon the death of his mother, his father having died years ago. The property is valued at one million dollars. This is the story, and it has so greatly interested some prominent citizens of Indianapolis that they have recently written to Sheffield, to inform the family there of the exact condition, physical and social, of their representative in the United States.

STATE NEWS.

The police of Reading made seventy-two arrests during July.

The Philadelphia mint coined 1,923,660 pieces, valued at $956,450, during the month of July.

The corner-stone of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Lebanon, will be laid on the 15th inst.

An excursion of one hundred persons will go Centennialward from Johnstown on the 10th inst.

Dr. John Henry Behne, one of the leading physicians of Reading, died on the 1st inst., aged seventy-six years.

Charles Walker, aged fourteen years, was so badly cut in the neck with a knife in the hands of a playmate with whom he was scuffling, at Tamaqua, on Saturday, that he died on the Monday following.

Mr. Miller, one of the jurors who convicted Campbell, a "Mollie Maguire" murderer, at Pottsville, recently, was fired upon while seated in his house at East Mauch Chunk, the other night, the bullet grazing his head.

The Perry *Democrat* says: Mrs. Sarah Mulatt, age one hundred and five years, of whom we gave an account some months since, died at the residence of Mr. James Crossly, in Tuscarora township, on the 27th of last month.

There will be a conference of librarians in Philadelphia on the 4th of October. Representatives will be present from nearly all the college, municipal, scientific and society libraries in the country. The proceedings will consist of papers suitable to the subject and their discussion.

The Lewistown *Gazette* asserts that out of a large number of trout caught in the mountain streams in that vicinity recently, every one of them was unfit to eat, being full of a red worm which is frequently found under the skin of this species of fish. The "water louse" is also said to be unusually destructive to trout this season.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: While it is evident that the spirit of lawlessness is not effectually quelled in this coal field, it is cheering to note that offenders have of late nearly all been arrested almost as soon as they have offended. This fact more than any other will operate to secure peace and good order in time.

All's well that ends well! The Williamsport *Banner* says: A little girl in Rocktown, while playing, fell head foremost into a well forty feet deep containing about nine feet of water. Her mother lowered the well bucket, which the child frantically grasped and was drawn out without sustaining any serious injury.

There is a family residing in Dauphin county in which there have been three suicides by hanging. About ten years ago one of the sons hanged himself to a tree near a creek; two or three years since one of his brothers came to his death by hanging in a barn, and last spring another brother suspended himself to a limb of a tree, where he was found dead.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* speaks in glowing terms of the new town of Ewington, situated between the Lochiel iron works and the Pennsylvania steel works. Wister's Furnace, McCormick's Furnace, the Chesapeake nail works, and Paxton Furnace and rolling mills, the Lochiel iron works and the steel works, employing thousands of men, are all in the vicinity of the new town.

Henry Deliker, near Pikeville, Pike township, Berks county, while cradling oats, captured a black snake measuring four feet five inches in length. Inside of that snake was another, a spotted snake, two feet ten inches long, and in that snake were twenty young snakes each six inches long. The spotted snake had evidently been swallowed by the black snake a short time before.

At Chester, a few days ago, while Officer Lewis Kershaw was attempting to quiet three young men who were making a noise on the street at midnight, they knocked him down, took his club from him and said they were going to smash his head in, when he drew his revolver and shot a man named McGinley, killing him instantly. The other two men fled. McGinley is about twenty-one years old, and single. The Coroner's inquest exonerated.

Mrs. C. H. L. Ford of Lawrenceville, Tioga county, has in her possession an autograph of Louis XV. of France, and his Prime Minister Le Duc de Choiseul, attached to the passport of her grandfather in 1768; a chair, tradition says, belonging to Robert Morris and brought to Bath by Colonel Williamson, made in 1768 (this date is burnt on the wood side bottom); a silver spoon marked George II. with his likeness on it, and an English anchor; a penny of 1775, another of 1798 and several of the early century.

At the Bethlehem Iron Company's steel mills, Friday night, a young man named Clayton Elliott, about seventeen years of age, was employed by the company at the rail train to wheel away the scales. The Superintendent missing him, sent a boy in search of him, who soon returned and reported that Elliott lay near the rolls dead. Examination proved that the boy's skull was badly broken, being flattened, with a large gash on the right side. The neck was broken, turned clean around, and both the shoulders were badly broken. It was clear, impossible as it seemed, that the boy had been forced through between the rolls at the couplings.

The last Pennsylvania rattlesnake story is of a Blooming Grove infant of four, who brought one in to his mother, held by the neck and by the rattles. The snake having been dropped at the command of the mother and dispatched with her broom-stick, the youngster cried at the loss of his play-fellow and said he knew where there were more and that he would go after another. He was humored in his wilfulness and a nest of the reptiles was found, out of which twenty-one were killed by the farm hands with flails. While the threshing lasted there was a deafening rattling going on. The snake the boy had picked out was two feet and a half long and had seven rattles.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

A letter from Chambersburg to the Philadelphia *Times* says: Franklin county is entitled to her share of notoriety along with some of her sister counties. Two of her ex-Treasurers were recently found to have become so deeply devoted to her funds while in their custody that they could not think of parting from them when their office expired, and by a skillful system of bookkeeping, introduced by them four years ago, they succeeded in having their accounts approved by the auditors, although they had appropriated and covered up six per centum each year of the moneys belonging to the county out of the tax collected by the county and paid to the State Treasurer of State and bank tax. The defalcation, amounting with interest to a little over twenty-one hundred dollars, was recently discovered, and after a little earnest persuasion the two ex-Treasurers concluded to refund. They have each made good their deficit, and now they are deeply concerned that the newspapers shall say nothing about it.

Since Sitting Bull talks French his opinions on all matters of public concern are important. He cherishes a very lively objection to a multiplicity of wives, and it is suspected that it is because the wives include the mothers-in-law.

Arthur Arnold writes that he has never seen people drink ardent spirits in such quantities as some Mohammedans of station whom he has met in his travels. The rich Moslem drinks privately, the non-Mussulman publicly.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
International Exhibition,
Visitors
are cordially invited to call on the famous House of
STEPHEN F.
WHITMAN & SON,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN
CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,
FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.
Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds,
American Department.
CHOCOLATE Moulded, SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made in
SILVERWARE.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.
MWS

NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

1876. Established 23 Years. 1876.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.
WM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 & 169 Federal St., Allegheny.

OPENING THIS DAY, OF PURCHASES THIS WEEK, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NECK RUCHINGS IN NEW STYLES, AND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' SILK, LACE AND FINE FANCY TIES, INCLUDING "SICILIAN," NET SCARFS IN DIFFERENT WIDTHS, AND "SICILIAN" NET BY THE YARD IN ALL NEW LEADING COLORS, CARDINAL, PINK, CHERRY, LIGHT, MEDIUM AND NAVY BLUE, BROWN, CREAM, WHITE AND BLACK, AND A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF OSTRICH TIPS, FANCY FEATHERS, WINGS, FLOWERS, NEW HATS, &C., AT LOWEST PRICES.

Dress Goods.
Special good bargains in our large and varied assortment of Seasonable Dress Goods, from 8c per yard upward to finest qualities.

Black Goods.
Special inducements offered in our Black Goods Department. At 15c to $1 per yard, the very best possible value for the money in all grades of Union, all-Wool and Silk-warp Cashmeres.

Cashmeres.
Colored Cashmeres, in all new shades, at lowest prices.

New Silks.
We respectfully invite the attention of our patrons to the unusual good value in our Silk Department; to the quality of our Black Silks from 75c to $4 50 per yard; and to our line of Black Silks from $1 to $2 50 per yard. While in Fancy Check and Striped Silks superior bargains are offered.

Hernanis, Etc.
Our lines of Hernanis and Grenadines, Black and Colored, all qualities, offered much less than usual prices.
Our unusually active trade shows the prices at which our goods are offered and the value for the money are fully appreciated.

Linen Suits.
Ladies and Misses' Linen Suits at special low prices. We simply invite an examination of the styles and prices at which they are offered.

Made Suits.
Assortment complete in Ladies' Black and Colored Ready Made Suits, or made to order at short notice.

Waists, Etc.
Special bargains in Ladies and Misses' White Waists, Calico Waists, Percale Waists, and Plain and Fancy Skirts.
Ladies and Misses' Muslin Underwear in a great variety of styles.

New Shawls.
Summer styles of Shawls at very low prices.
Gents, Youths and Boys' Ready Made Clothing of all kinds at special bargains.

Shoes, &c.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents, Youths and Boys, at much less than usual prices.

Trunks, &c.
Ladies and Gents' Traveling Trunks, all sizes and styles. Satchels, Traveling Bags, &c., at lowest prices. Special bargains in everything on our second floor.

Calicos, &c.
At 4½, 5 and 6¼c, best makes Fast-colored Calicos.
At 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8½c, better value in Unbleached Muslins than we have ever before offered.

Shirtings.
At 6¼, 7 and 8½c, fine Bleached Shirtings, yard wide.
At 10 and 12½c, best possible value in fine Bleached Shirtings.

Toweling.
At 6¼, 8½ and 10c, all-Linen heavy Crash for Toweling. At 8½, 10 and 12½c, extra size all-Linen Towels.
White Bed Quilts at much less than usual prices.

Remnants.
Remnants of Irish Linen in lengths of from ½ yard to 3 yards, at about one-half their real value.

Table Damasks.
Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Madder Tablings, Turkey reds, &c., at the lowest prices.

Muslins, &c.
In Pillow-case Cottons and Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, our prices will be found the lowest.
Shirtings, Checks, Ticks, Cheviots, &c., best value possible offered.

Gents' Hose.
Among the many good bargains we are offering are, at 5, 6¼, 8 and 10c, Gents' superior Cotton Half-hose.

Ladies' Hose.
At 45c a pair, Ladies' Silk Stitched Balbriggan Hose, extra length, sold recently at 75c.
At 3 pairs for 25c, Ladies' extra long White Hose, full size.

Gents' Collars.
At 16c per box, in sizes of 15½, 16 and 16½, a lot of Paper Collars, extra value, reduced from 25c.
At 18¾c, Gents' 4-ply Linen Piccadilly Collars.

White Shirts.
At 70c, Gents' fine White Dress Shirts. At 75c, fine Linen Front Unlaundried Shirts. At $1, the "Progress" Shirt, two in one, worth $2.
At $1, Wamsutta Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, 3 ply Linen Fronts and Cuffs, the best bargain ever offered in Unlaundried Shirts.

New Goods.
Also, opening to day, beautiful lines of new goods, latest novelties in Fancy and Furnishing Goods, making our stock more attractive than it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit.
Prices always the lowest.

OUR "LADIES' JOURNAL" FOR AUGUST, CONTAINING AN ENUMERATION OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING THIS MONTH, LATEST FASHION PLATES, INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS READING MATTER, &C., IS NOW OUT AND READY FOR MAILING. SAMPLE COPY MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER ANNUM.

G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.

NEW GOODS.

LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated

Black Cachemere Silks,

Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.

Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.

BLACK CACHEMERES

We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.

We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy

Dress Goods.

PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED

Hernanis AND Grenadines.

We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.

Domestic Goods,

Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of

KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.

G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
AFTER AN ATTACK OF PARALYSIS persons are liable to many ordinary diseases which did not affect them before. Your doctor will tell you that you must keep your bowels regular. This can be best done by using
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
It cleanses without weakening, thus enabling the sick man to regain his strength. Ask your physician, and he will recommend its use.
TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.
TThs

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,

Offer special inducements to Buyers in every department. Many lines of Goods much under value to close.

Dry Goods! Dress Goods!

Notions, Small Wares, Embroideries, Laces, Lace Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Millinery and Straw Goods. New Goods opening daily. Ladies' Nett and Silk Ties. Palm, Jap. and Folding Fans. Belts, Belting, Mosquito Bars. Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, Panniers, Corsets, &c. For the Fourth of July, large line Gents' White Cotton and Lisle Gloves.

WHOLESALE ONLY. 77 and 79 MARKET ST.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.
TTHS

PROPOSALS:

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF KANAWHA RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
UNION BANK BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, MD., August 1, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING TWO sets of Culvert Pipe and Gates for same for Locks of the Kanawha river improvement, will be received until noon of AUGUST 16, 1876, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms and specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office, or to Mr. A. M. Scott, resident engineer, Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

To Paper Manufacturers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for supplying the State with Book and Bill Paper from the 27th day of December, 1876, to the 1st day of July, 1877. The book paper to measure 26x40 inches and to weigh respectively 40 and 50 pounds to the ream, and to be sized and calendered. The bill paper to be double flat cap, to measure 17x28 inches and to weigh 28 pounds to the ream and to be tub sized.

All paper to be delivered free of charge in the city of Harrisburg, in such quantity and at such times and places as may be ordered.

Bids will be received for each kind separately; and said proposals to be opened in the presence of the bidders, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1876, at the office of the Superintendent, at 12 o'clock M. The successful bidder will be required rigidly to conform to sample, which will be furnished, together with blank form of bond and article of agreement, upon application to the Superintendent.

Said proposals must be accompanied with guaranty and securities, as required by the acts of 10th of April, 1867, and the 10th of April, 1868.

The bonds must also contain the condition that if the paper is not delivered at the time and place ordered, or is deficient in quality, the Superintendent of Public Printing shall be at liberty to purchase in the open market and charge the amount of such purchase, together with all charges for delivery, to the contractor or contractors.

J. W. JONES,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

JOSIAH COHEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NO. 134 FIFTH AVENUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALEXANDER GREENWALD, of Allegheny City, Pa., has made a deed of voluntary assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. All persons who have claims against him will present the same, and those indebted will pay at once to

S. FLOERSHEIM,
Nos. 93 and 95 First avenue,
Pittsburgh.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
Corner Third and Wood Streets.
TThs

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY!
The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

However obscure the cause may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting, as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of

NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine with an excess of earthy or limey sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory, and marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress though retained but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a whiffle-minded, or fickle-minded man.

This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may, with a certainty, be cured by

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS.

Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pustule, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scaldhead, Barbers' Itch, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blothes, Glandular Swelling, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best

BLOOD MEDICINE

Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most Powerful Alterative ever originated by man; removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia, and Melancholia.

Each package of the Cordial Balm contains one box of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately at 50 cents per box.

DR. WHITTIER,
FOUNDER AND PROPRIETOR OF THE
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms,) consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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144 pages, fine illustrations, cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.
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An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
d*

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth manhood and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages for private reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure, 150 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 25 cts.

MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, a 50 page work sent under seal for 10 cts. All three books containing 460 pages sent securely sealed for 60 cts. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th St. Louis. Mo. [Established 1847.]

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DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; 'tis the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.
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PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR THE speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Opium Eating, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggist can put it up. Address PROF. WIGGIN Charlestown, Mass.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, July 2d, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

LEAVES.		ARRIVES.	
Arnold's Parker Acc.	6:50 a m	Night Express.	6:20 a m
Buffalo Express	8:30 a m	Arnolds Park Ac	6:40 a m
Soda Wks Ac.	10:15 a m	Soda Wks Ac.	8:10 a m
Freeport Acc.	12:20 p m	Arnolds Park Ac	9:55 a m
Titusville Ex.	2:05 p m	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15 a m
Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac.	3:20 p m	Soda Wks Ac.	1:45 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00 p m	Titusville Ex.	2:35 p m
Soda Wks Ac.	6:15 p m	Freeport Ac.	6:00 p m
Night Express.	8:25 p m	Buffalo Ex.	7:30 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	11:10 p m	Arnolds Park Ac	10:05 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:15 p m., stopping at all Stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 a m, arriving at Emlenton 11:45 a m. Returning, Leaves Emlenton 3:15 p m. arriving at Pittsburgh 7:25 p m, stopping at all stations.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

Buffalo Express, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express north and south, make close connections at Brocton, to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO,
General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, April 16th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 3:30 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:20 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:50 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:40 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m, New York 10:10 a m.

Fast Line daily at 7:51 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a m, Philadelphia 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m, Baltimore 7:35 a m, Washington 9:09 a m.

Johnstown Accommodation, 3:41 p m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m, 2:41, 5:46, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday 12:56 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:06 a m, 5:01 and 9:36 p m. Sunday 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 a m, 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:11 and 8:11 p m.

Torrens Accommodation 10:11 p m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:0 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:26 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..........7:50 a m
Cincinnati Express daily..........8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily..........1:41 p m
Limited Mail daily..........5:41 p m
Way Passenger daily..........8:51 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:36 a m
Wall's Accommodation, 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 3:41, 5:51 and 7:56 p m. Sunday, 10:00 a m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, 7:06, 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:06 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 11:46 a m, 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p m.
Torrens Accommodation 7:11 a m.

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.
No Change of Cars.
Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:31 a m
Connellsville Express, daily, except Sunday, 4:36 p m.
Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a m and 6:46 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.
City Time.
Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6 46 a m
Express, connecting for Butler..........3:36 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m and 4:56 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 11:26 a m, 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:21 p m
Market Train for Butler..........3:51 p m
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler..........9 56 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:26 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a m and 1:36 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:58 a m, 3:46, 7:16 and 11:11 p m. On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 7:01 p m.
Market Train from Butler..........9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:57 a m	Atlantic Ex.	2:22 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:12 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail	8:32 a m	Chicago Ex.	12:37 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:12 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	2:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	1:52 p m	Chicago Mail	3:42 p m
Pacific Express	2:12 p m	Cleveland Ex.	3:52 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:17 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex.	7:17 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex.	4:37 p m	Cleve & W Ex.	7:27 p m
Fast Through Mail	6:02 p m	Erie Ex.	11 27 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:47 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:42 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville Ac.	1:12 p m	Enon Ac.	8:47 a m
Enon Ac.	3:42 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac.	10:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	9:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:27 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a

Fast Through Mail Leaves Daily.
Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 25, 1876, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:07 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	8:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:02 a m
Dennison Ac.	7:17 a m	Washington Ac	8:22 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Dennison Ac.	9:42 a m
McDonald's Ac.	11:02 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:02 p m
Columbus Mail	3:12 p m	Washington Ac	3:57 p m
Washington Ac	5:07 p m	Columbus Mail	5:32 p m
Limited Mail	6:02 p m	Fast Line	7:27 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Southern Ex.	2:12 a m
Mansfield Ac.	11:02 p m	Mansfield Ac.	7:12 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:02 a m
Sunday Church Train	9:42 p m		

Pacific Express and Limited Mail leave daily.
Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD —PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after JULY 10, 1876, Trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	6:15 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
Through Mail	7:45 a m	Through Ex.	7:15 a m
McKeesport Ac.	9:15 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a m
McKeesport Ac.	11:20 a m	W. Newton Ac	8 30 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	Uniontown Ex	9:40 a m
Uniontown Ex.	3:45 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	4:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	Uniontown Ex.	5:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:30 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:05 p m
Through Ex.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:20 p m
McKeesport Ac.	11:15 p m	Through Mail	7:40 p m
Church Train	12:45 p m	Church Train	10:45 a m

Mail Trains daily, except Sunday. Through Express departs daily, except Saturday. Through Express arrives daily, except Monday. Accommodation Trains and Uniontown Express, daily, except Sunday. Church Trains, Sunday only.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST TO WASHINGTON, and the only line via the National Capital to the Eastern cities.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Through Express, and magnificent Day Cars through to Washington and Baltimore without change.

Ticket Offices, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

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S. S. CARRIER. Agent.

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St. Louis Advertis'g & Pub'g Co., St Louis, Mo.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, August 4, 1876.

The week draws to a close without perceptible change in the dull and stagnant condition of monetary affairs. The past two weeks will probably go on record as the dullest consecutive two weeks in our local money market for a long time. The easy feeling is unabated in the loan market, the banks having a large supply of surplus funds while the offerings of first-class commercial paper are light. In these times when the profits of the banking business are so light it is necessary to use extreme care to prevent the making of hazardous loans. The natural tendency of an overplus of idle funds is to make lenders desirous of finding employment for their money, and less cautious of the character of their loans than when the demand from prime borrowers is active. This tendency is carefully guarded against at present, however, and we believe that bankers are scrutinizing the paper offered at their counters more evenly than is generally the case in seasons of plethora like the present. On securities that are fully up to the requirements of lenders, rates are quite easy though nearly all the discount business done is at the routine rates of 7@9 per cent. In local stocks and securities there is little news of especial importance. We notice sales in New York of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway first mortgage bonds at 120. The following stocks were sold last night at Thomas F. Stewart's real estate and stock sales rooms:

Exchange National Bank	$60 25
Artisans Insurance Company	46 50
Culmer Spring Company	37 50
Citizens' National Bank	60 00
First National Bank, Wellsville, Ohio	20 00

—It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the various Sub-Treasury officers throughout the country to pay out silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes, and in the ordinary disbursements of the Government in compliance with the third section of the silver bill, so-called, approved July 22, 1876. These instructions seem to allow of a good deal of discretion, if we may judge from the spasmodic way in which they were carried out in New York yesterday. There, as we learn from the *Post*, the Assistant Treasurer was authorized "to pay out $300,000 silver coin for United States legal tender notes in sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one transaction." The *Post* says: "At ten o'clock a long line of applicants was formed in the Sub-Treasury to get silver, and payments continued until 11:55 o'clock, when payments were discontinued, and the following notice was given:

"The transaction of the general daily business of the office will prevent the further exchange to-day of silver coin for the United States notes."

—The quotations at the New York Stock Exchange for District of Columbia 3-65s are at present 70¾@71; small bonds 70@72½; registered 71. The United States Treasury is now paying the interest on these bonds in accordance with the act of Congress of June 30, 1874, which declares that "the faith of the United States is hereby pledged * * * to provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity." As this act virtually raises these bonds to the level of a Government security at a low rate of interest, the above quotations seem to be less than than are warranted by the character of the security and the present abundance of unemployed capital.

—The Philadelphia stock board has again been the scene of a rather exciting speculative contest. The *North American* describes the affair as follows:

The feature of the market was Pennsylvania Railroad stock, at which the bears made a dead set, and were partially successful, knocking the price down from 50½, the opening figure, to 49⅝. But the inherent strength of this stock defeated the attack, for as the lots were offered, large and small, ready takers were found until finally the tide turned and Pennsylvania resumed its place at the close at the opening figures, being strong at 50¼. The movement yesterday was aided by the large amounts of stocks thrown on the market by the banks which had loans out on Pennsylvania as collateral. The flurry on Tuesday caused a demand for more margin on the loans, and many of the borrowers being crippled by the Hestonville "corner" were unable to comply and under the rule the stock was sold out. It was also asserted that parties holding the stock in New York sent on considerable for sale, with the hope of breaking it down. But Pennsylvania is too good an investment to be affected long by such causes, and those who threw their stock on the market, with the hope of getting it back at lower figures, will find, when too late, how delusive are the hopes held out by stock speculators when looking for dupes.

—The London *Economist* of the 22d ult. observes: A very important case, which it is most remarkable should not have occurred before, came before the Registrar of Bankruptcy on Monday last. The members of the Stock Exchange have a sort of a private bankruptcy law of their own. This law deals solely with the liabilities incurred by such members in their Stock Exchange business, and also with the assets arising out of them, quite irrespective and apart from their other assets and liabilities. But it is manifest that this must often lead to results quite opposed to the general bankruptcy law of this country, which makes no special mention of "Stock Exchange transactions," and looks at them only as ordinary matters. And accordingly Mr. Registrar Pepys laid down that this supposed "custom" was "contrary to the policy of the Bankruptcy Act, and that the official assignees of the Stock Exchange could not be allowed, especially after notice of an act of bankruptcy, to administer the assets of defaulting members for the benefit of a particular class of creditors only." But the whole business of the Stock Exchange is based on their own law, and will be much impeded if that law is overturned.

—The Boston *Transcript* says: Some of our savings banks are loading up with home railroad "bonds," so called, although as a matter of fact they are mere notes of the several companies, in anticipation of the first of October, the date fixed by the new law, after which they are to be allowed to buy none but mortgage bonds. It is not generally known outside of financial circles, that the "bonds" of our home roads are almost all of the character above described, with no preference for the holder in the event of non-payment of interest or principal, over any other creditor of the road.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has made a statement showing the issue and retirement of national bank notes and legal tender notes under acts of June 20, 1874, and January 14, 1875, to August 1, 1876. The amount of national bank circulation retired and surrendered from January 14, 1875, to August 1, 1876, is $39,697,990. The amount issued between the same dates is 15,475,965, showing a decrease of national bank circulation of $24,222,025. The amount of legal tender notes deposited from June 20, 1874 (including $3,813,675 on deposit at that date), to August 1, 1876, for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation, was $51,590,-41, of which amount $25,310,349 remained on deposit August 1, 1876. The additional circulation issued since January 14, 1875, is $15,475,965, of which amount 80 per cent. in legal tender notes, or $12,380,772, has been retired, leaving the amount of legal tender notes outstanding August 1, 1876, $369,619,228.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 4, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3 00 P. M
old	111⅞	112	112	112	112	112
. S. 6's, 1881, coup	....	120⅝	....	....	....	....
-20's, 1865	....	116	....	....	....	....
-20's, 1865 (new)	....	117⅜	....	....	....	....
-20's, 1867, registered	....	119⅜	....	....	....	....
-20's, 1867	....	119⅜	....	....	....	....
-20's, 1868, registered	....	121⅛	....	....	....	....
-20's, 1868	....	121⅛	....	....	....	....
-40's	....	115⅜	....	....	....	....
-40's, coupons	....	119	....	....	....	....
urrency 6's	....	126¼	....	....	....	....
ew 5 per cents	....	117⅛	....	....	....	....
estern Union Tel	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	70¼	70¼	70½
uicksilver	....	13	....	....	....	....
acific Mail	22⅞	23	22⅞	....	23½	23¼
anama	....	....	....	126	....	....
dams Express	....	111	....	111	....	....
ells-Fargo Express	....	83½	....	83½	....	....
merican Express	....	59	....	....	....	....
nited States Ex	....	67	....	69½	....	....
ew York Central	105	104⅞	....	105⅛	....	105¼
rie	....	....	....	....	....	13⅜
ichigan Central	38⅝	38⅞	....	39⅞	....	40
ichigan Southern	53	52⅞	53¼	53⅞	....	53⅞
eveland & Pitts	....	95	....	....	....	....
hicago & Northwest	38⅞	38	....	....	....	39¼
Do. preferred	....	60⅞	61⅛	61⅛	61⅞	62½
ock Island	105⅜	105	105⅛	105½	105⅛	105⅜
. Paul common	....	35⅞	....	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝
Do preferred	....	66⅞	....	67⅛	67⅛	67⅝
abash, common	....	....	....	....	....	2
ort Wayne	....	102½	....	....	....	....
hio & Mississippi	12⅛	12	....	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
nion Pacific	....	....	58⅝	59	....	58⅝
arlem	....	137	....	137¼	....	....
annibal & St. Joe	....	10	....	11½	....	....
on Mountain	....	15½	....	....	....	....
. C. & I. C	....	3½	....	....	....	3¼
issouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	6
uth Carolinas, Apr	....	32	....	....	....	....
uth Carolinas, July	....	32	....	....	....	....
issouri 6's	....	106⅛	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock oard, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
ennsylvania Central	50¼	50⅜	....
eading	44¼	44⅜	....
nited Cos. of N. J	139	....	....
th. Tit'le and Buf	9¼	10¼	....
high Valley	56⅞	55⅞	....
llegheny Valley	101	101⅜	....
ntral Transportation	45¾	46¼	....
mpire Transportation	....	....	50
C. & St. L. m. b	....	83¼	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Money easy at 1½@ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 r cent. Customs receipts $400,000. The ssistant Treasurer disbursed $622,000. earings $16,000,000. Sterling nominal; sixty ys 487½; sight 489½.

GOLD.

old was strong in late dealings and adnced to 112⅛, closing at 112; the lowest quotion of the day was 111⅞. Carrying rates ¼ per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

overnment bonds strong. Railroad bonds ll but steady. State securities dull. The ported death of Commodore Vanderbilt was ed at the Stock Exchange this morning to rther depress values, but the decline in ocks in which the Commodore is interested s comparatively slight. Subsequently the arket became strong and generally higher, d so continued to the close. The announcent from Washington that the Banking and rrency Committee decided to report a bill pealing the Resumption act had a favorable luence. Illinois Central was a marked extion, declining from 91 to 89⅞ regular and 89 seller ten days. Transactions 143,000 ares, of which 20,000 were Western Union, 00 Northwestern, 15,600 Rock Island, 13,000 Paul, 37,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Michigan Cenl and 14,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	70¼	Rock Island	105½
Quicksilver	10	St. Paul	36⅝
Do. preferred	10	Do. preferred	67½
Pacific Mail	23½	Toledo & Wabash	2
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	3
Do. preferred	8¼	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Adams Express	111	Terre Haute	6
Wells-Fargo Ex	83½	Do. preferred	17
American Ex	59½	Chicago & Alton	100
U. S. Express	66½	Do. preferred	106
New York Central	105¼	Ohio & Mississippi	12½
Erie	13⅜	Delaware & Lack	93⅜
Do. preferred	29	Atlantic & P. Tel	17¾
Harlem	137½	Missouri Pacific	6
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	2
Michigan Central	40¼	Indiana Central	3¾
Panama	126	Burlington & Q	119¾
Lake Shore	53¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	10
Illinois Central	90	Union Pacific stck	58½
Cleveland & Pitts	95	Central Pac. bonds	109
Northwestern	39	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
Do. preferred	62½	Do. land grants	104½
C. C. C. & I	37½	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	94⅜
N. J. Central	61¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	New 5's	117⅛
5-20's, 1865	116	10-40's, registered	115⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's, coupons	119
5-20's, 1867	119½	Currency 6's	126¼
5-20's, 1868	121½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, old	27½
Tennessee, new	44½	Missouri 6's	106
Virginia, new	28		

LONDON, August 4, 5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £67,000. Consols 96 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106; do 1867, 109¼; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 12¾; preferred 20. The *Financier* says: Bar silver was yesterday quoted at 51¾@52d, but no transactions reported in consequence of the absence of supplies. Telegrams from India announce exchange risen to 1s 8d per rupee.

PARIS, August 3.—Rentes 106 francs 17½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 4.—United States bonds—New 5's 103⅛.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 4, 1876.

The return of the hot weather produced no especial effect on business affairs, except to intensify the dullness which was already prevailing, and to produce a rather easy feeling in articles of produce liable to be affected by the heat. The general aspect of business affairs was quite sluggish, and in the aggregate a limited volume of transactions was reported. Prices were generally unchanged, though in some departments of trade the general slackness of the demand makes quotations nominal.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	985	Apples, bbls	191
Corn, bush	3,220	Cheese, bxs	277
Wheat, bus	2,520	Butter pkgs	47
Oats, bus	2,511	Bacon, tcs	99
Potatoes, bus	173	Hay, bales	65

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a quiet and easy feeling in the grain trade with transactions limited to quite a small volume. Wheat is easy and in light demand, most of the receipts being consigned directly to local millers. We quote nominally at $1 18@1 20 ⅌ bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; choice new red winter $1 05@1 15. Corn is also quiet but has increased in activity during the last week, prices being about steady. We quote shelled at 58@60c for prime yellow Kansas; 56@57c for Ohio and State do; 55@56c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 54@55c for prime yellow; 51@53c for mixed. Oats have been in liberal supply all the week making prices easy. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 31@33c; white do 33@34c; Western white 35@35c. Rye is inactive and wholly nominal at 70@73c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues steady with a moderate degree of activity on choice brands. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ⅌ barrel No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off ⅌ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 25; cornmeal 70c ⅌ bushel; oat meal $5 75@6 00 ⅌ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ⅌ barrel.

HAY—Continues dull and nominal so far as wholesale transactions in baled hay are concerned. Loose hay can be bought in good condition at $7 00@13 00. The business in baled is chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 ⅌ ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—We quote jobbing prices from store for bran at $12 00@13 00 ⅌ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is moderately steady with a fairly active demand. We quote at $1 50@2 00 for choice; 50c@$1 25 for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The hot weather has exercised a softening influence on the butter market, both by limiting the demand, and also by its adverse influence on the quality of the receipts. There was no material change in values to-day, former quotations being nominally retained, but the feeling was easier than for some day past. Fancy creamery butter packed with ice ruled at 25@26c. Choice solid packed was in moderate request at 19@20c ⅌ ℔; prime 14@17c.

CHEESE—The market was about steady with little change, either in demand or values. The heat had an influence somewhat toward ease, but produced no perceptible results. We quote jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8¼@9c for choice; for 6@7¼ ccommon to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries is @20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 55@28c; unpitted 8@9c ⅌ ℔.

EGGS—The market was easy and rather weak. We quote strictly fresh at 12@13c ⅌ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There was a moderate demand and values were easy under a liberal supply. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes $1 50; onions $2 00 ⅌ barrel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ⅌ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 ⅌ barrel. Blackberries $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bushel; 80@90c ⅌ bucket; whortleberries rule at 90@95c ⅌ bucket; peaches are in light supply without much demand at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ box for choice; $1 50@2 25 for common; watermelons $12 00@18 00 ⅌ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@23c ⅌ ℔; new California 25c ⅌ ℔.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ⅌ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The receipts are still rather light, not more than barely sufficient for the local demand, which is not very heavy. This state of the market keeps prices generally steady and prime sound grades with a slight upward tendency. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 ⅌ barrel: $1 50@2 00 for common grades.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ⅌ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

Business among the leading provision houses was steady to-day, with few new features of especial interest. Prices were steady and unchanged as last reported. Receipts were rather moderate.

BACON—The market is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9¼c ⅌ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12¼c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ⅌ ℔ for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, is advanced to 16c. Beef tongues, ⅌ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was active and stronger. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ⅌ ℔; in half barrels 13¼c ⅌ ℔; in buckets 13¾c ⅌ ℔; in 3-℔ caddies 15c ⅌ ℔; in 5-℔ caddies 14¾c ⅌ ℔; in 3-℔ pails 15¼c ⅌ ℔; in 5-℔ pails 15c ⅌ ℔; in 6-℔ pails 14¾c ⅌ ℔.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c ⅌ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 00@21 50 ⅌ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 8¼@8⅝c ⅌ ℔; country do 7¾@8c ⅌ ℔.

Groceries.

The grocery trade was somewhat sluggish to-day, and the condition of the market was quiet and rather devoid of news. Prices-current were steady and unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅌ ℔.	*Sugars.*	⅌ ℔.
Fancy Rio	23 c	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	11¼c
Prime Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	11⅛c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10½c
Java	29½c	Franklin, B	10⅝c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers 25	@26 c	Crushed	12½c
2d grades do, 24	@24½c	Powdered	12½c
Rio, in bulk 21	@25½c	Granulated	12¼c
Java, in papers	32½c	*Molasses.*	⅌ gall.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson 25c@$1	00	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder 35c@	90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial 30c@	90	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan 25c@	85	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong 25c@	85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong 28c@	75	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Choice Car'la 6½@	7 c	Babbitt's best, ⅌ bx	6 75
Patna 7	@7½c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ⅌ ℔	9 c
Starch.	⅌ ℔	German mottled do	7½c
Pearl 3½@	4 c	California, ⅌ box	$4 20
Silver gloss	9½c	*Soda.*	
Corn 7½@	10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs 4¼@5	c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs 5	c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers 6¼	c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—The market is moderatively active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls	3 00
No. 2 do	14 00	Lake trout, hf-bls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	11 50	Large George's codfish, ⅌ ℔	5½c
No. 3 medium	9 50	Medium do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6½c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	Halibut do	12½c
Labrador herring, split, ⅌ bbl	$8 00	No. 1 herring, ⅌ bx	40 c
Lake do, hf bbls	2 15	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Holland do ⅌ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 85; London layers do $4 00; Valentias, new, 10½c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ⅌ ℔. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ⅌ box, $12 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ⅌ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ⅌ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans per doz, $1 75; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

August 4.—The market was irregular and fluctuating to-day, opening with a severe decline, recovering the lost ground, then making a still heavier drop and closing with a slightly firmer feeling at low prices. This affected the value of refined unfavorably and prices went off ⅛@¼c.

CRUDE—The market fell down after Exchange hours last evening to $2 60 on the report of a new strike near Scrubgrass. This morning it opened still weaker and with a panicky feeling rapidly depreciated, sales being made at $2 20½. From this point a firmer feeling was established and during the later hours a rally took place with a rapid rise to $2 30¼. On further report from the Scrubgrass well to the effect that it is doing one hundred and fifty barrels, a rapid decline set in, sales being made at $2 22¼. In the latter part of the afternoon the market was a trifle steadier at $2 22½@2 23⅝ for United and Conduit; shipment was not so irregular but was rather weak; quoted nominally at $2 50.

REFINED—A weak and declining market was produced by the drop in crude and a reduction of ⅛@¼c resulted. The demand for consumptive and export needs continues active. We quote standard white on the cars at 13¾@13⅞c for round lots. New York delivery rules at 17¼@17⅝c. Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries rule at 17¼@17⅝c.

OIL BARRELS—Are firm and active at $1 55@1 60 for city made; $1 40@1 45 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 4.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The market opened at $2 36¼ for United with dealings only moderate. A gradual decline followed and at six o'clock, at the close of the Exchange, $2 32¼ was paid for strictly fresh certificates. In the evening a further decline took place, and at the close certificates dated to-morrow were offered at $2 30 with few buyers. In the evening business continued till quite late, more business being transacted than during the day. There was a large influx of buyers at $2 30, but offerings were large, and from 75,000 to 90,000 barrels were sold, with sales as low as $2 29⅝, but nearly all the dealings being at $2 30. At the close the feeling was a trifle stronger, and $2 30⅝ was bid for certificates dated to-morrow. Shipment ruled at $2 55@2 60. The total sales were 36,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, August 4, closing 3.—Petroleum holds to unchanged prices, with reserved offerings and a moderately active export inquiry. Sales of 2,500 barrels refined, high test, at 18¾c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9¾c, and 13⅝c in shipping order; refined 17¾c; cases 21¼@23c; naptha 11c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 17½c; at Philadelphia 17⅝c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Market firm; crude 8⅞c; cases 20¼c; standard white 17⅛c.

PARKERS, August 4.—United $2 30, with no buyers; shipment $2 50, and dull. *Later.*—United $2 26¼; Union $2 26¼; Conduit $2 26¼; shipment nominally $2 50; market dull and weak.

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—Market weak at $2 56¼.

ROUSEVILLE, August 4.—Market quiet and steady at $2 55.

TIDIOUTE, August 4.—Market very unsettled from reports of new wells at Warren; quoted at about $2 52½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 4.—Petroleum steady; crude 9⅞c refined 17¾c; cases 21@21½c; naptha 11c for city.

ANTWERP, August 4.—Refined petroleum 35¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Refined petroleum 13¾@14d; spirits do 9@9¼d.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	555

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 5, 1876.

The market price for pig iron continues about the same as at date of our last report, $20 00 cash to $22 50 4 months for grey forge iron, according to grade and quality; but the sales are confined mainly to lower grades of metal, while the best brands of standard forge iron are only bought as required to keep up mixtures. The holders of lots of really good iron are firm at $22 00@22 50—4 months.

It is hard to say what effect the great heat of yesterday may have on the market. As it may postpone the starting up of some of the forges which are now idle making repairs, etc., there seems to be no disposition to buy iron manifested by any one who is not using it up just as bought.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

650 tons grey forge	$21 50@22 50—4 mos
350 tons c. g. mottled and white	19 50@20 00—4 mos
100 tons extra forge	23 50—4 mos

COKE.

350 tons grey forge	$22 00—5 mos
150 tons r. s. white and mottled	20 00—cash

CHARCOAL.

270 tons Nos. 1, 2 and 3, H. R	Private terms
60 tons No. 2, H. R	$24 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1, H. R	27 00—4 mos
20 tons cold blast, H. R	35 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons grey forge	$21 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 2 foundry	23 00—4 mos

Monthly Metal Report.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore, blooms, muck bar, cinder and scrap iron during July by the various railroads:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Blms tons.	Ore tons.	Met'l tons.
Nimick & Co	......	......	960
J. Painter & Son	......	......	741
Isabella Furnace	......	132	2,280
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	......	36	192
Edgar Thomson Steel Works	......	......	1,944
Shoenberger, Blair & Co	......	552	......
Laughlin & Co	......	1,068	......
Wm. Clark & Co	......	72	......
Lindsay & McCutcheon	......	......	170
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co	......	108	48
Caughey & Hailman	......	......	33
John Moorhead	......	......	92
Pittsb'gh Forge and Iron Co	......	......	62
Various consignees	144	120	120
Total	144	2,088	6,638

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH.

	Ore. tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
Shoenberger, Blair & Co	2,148	......	......
Isabella Furnace	1,656	......	......
Lucy Furnace	3,600	......	......
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	624	......	144
Jones & Laughlin	648	......	......
Rees, Graff & Woods	156	......	......
Lewis, Bailey Dalzell & Co	240	......	......
Loomis & Collard	......	......	72
Wm. Clark & Co	300	......	......
Nimick & Co	......	......	62
Pitts'gh. Forge and Iron Co	72	......	72
Various consignees	12	24	84
Total	9,456	24	434

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—MANCHESTER STATION.

	Ore, tons.
Laughlin & Co	2,496
Graff, Bennett & Co	336
Total	2,832

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Ore, tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
J. W. Porter	......	......	276
Dilworth, Porter & Co	348	......	......
J. Moorhead	......	132	48
J. Renner	......	......	18
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	108	......	4
A. H. Childs	......	......	384
Caughey & Hailman	......	......	3
Various consignees	24	24	9
Total	480	156	1,100

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cin'r tons.	Ore tons.	Blms tons.	Met'l tons
E. Thomson Steel W'ks	......	......	......	912
Lucy Furnace	......	924	......	7
Carnegie Bros	......	......	......	24
Loomis & Collard	......	......	......	36
Lewis, O. & Phillips	......	......	......	172
Park Bros	......	......	96	......
John Moorhead	......	......	408	......
Byers, McCullo'h & Co	......	......	......	72
Phillips, Nimick & Co	......	......	......	36
Various consignees	96	180	180	56
Total	96	1,104	684	1,608

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Met'l ton.
Graff, Bennett & Co	444
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	744
J. Painter & Sons	312
Various consignees	24
Total	1,524

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cin'r tons.	M. B. tons.	Met'l tons.
A. H. Childs	......	......	528
Caughey & Hailman	......	......	168
Everson, Macrum & Co	......	168	216
Anderson & Woods	......	12	......
Various consignees	48	......	......
Total	48	190	912

SCRAP IRON.

The following are the receipts of scrap iron by the various railroads for July 1876:

	Tons.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	1,152
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	288
Allegheny Valley	240
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	264
Pennsylvania	1,116
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	268
Total	3,328

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The only topic with reference to the trade in finished irons, which admits of any particular discussion is its future prospect. That the feeling now is as dull as it well can be, is beyond the expression of doubt. How long it will remain so is another matter, upon which a wide variety of opinion and conjecture is expressed. Some manufacturers take a sanguine view of the future, while others are less sanguine, and only hope for strength and patience until the long looked-for relief comes. One element of discouragement as compared with this time last year has been removed by the action of the Association on prices; and if an agreement between the Eastern and Western interests could be made, the dull condition of the iron trade would shorn of its most sinister aspect. The hope of activity and firm prices in the iron trade this fall is based principally on the abundant crops and generally prosperous condition of the agricultural districts. The effect of the increased demand thence will probably be felt very gradually, at the best, and it is not likely that anything more than a moderate degree of prosperity will be gained this year from that cause.

The condition of the iron market in Philadelphia is described by a correspondent as follows: "There is no life in the trade, and there are no signs of improvement in the present aspect of things. The mills are very irregularly employed, and are running only sufficient to meet the present limited demand. Under these circumstances prices are weak, and only a few brands command the outside quotations. Others are sold at lower prices, in some cases below the inside quotation, and even then no disposition is shown to operate largely. We quote the market dull and weak at 2-15@2-35c, according to brands. In rails business is very quiet, and although there are some inquiries, and occasionally sales of small parcels, the aggreate amount of new transactions is unimportant. In this connection we may state that one of our largest industrial establishments, connected with the railway interests, has recently reduced the number of employees by about 500 men, and the immediate outlook is far from encouraging."

Notwithstanding the dullness of the trade, there is a very firm feeling in prices, and the quotations established last week are fully maintained. We quote the market firm at 2.35c rates for orders of less than ten tons; 2¼c for orders of ten to thirty tons; 2.15c for orders of thirty tons or upwards. The following are the card rates of the Western Bar Iron Association on which the usual discounts are made for cash:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	2 6-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 6-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	2 7-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	2 8-10c	⅞, ¾ and ⅝ by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 2 inch	2 5-10c	⅝ to 9-16 inch	2 7-10c
2⅛ to 2⅝ inch	2 6-10c	½ to 7-16 inch	2 9-10c
2¾ to 3¼ inch	2 8-10c	⅜ inch	3 1-10c
3⅜ to 4 inch	3 1-10c	5-16 inch	3 3-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	2 6-10c	¼ inch	3 5-10c
3-16 inch	5 5-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	3 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 7-10c	¾ to ⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3c
1½ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 7-10c	⅝ and ½ by ¼ and 5-16	3 5-10c
1 to 1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 8-10c		

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by ⅛ to 3-16	2 8-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 5-10c
3 to 6 by No. 11 and No. 12	3c	¾ and ⅞ by No. 11 and No. 12	3 7-10c
1½ to 2⅞ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 1-10c	⅝ and ½ by ⅛ to 3-16	4c
1½ to 2⅞ by No. 11 and No. 12	3 2-10c	⅝ and ½ by No. 11 and No. 12	4 2-10c
1 to 1⅜ by ⅛ to 3-16	3 3-10c		
1 to 1⅜ by No. 11 and No. 12	3 4-10c		

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3 5-10c	⅞ inch, finer than No. 21	4 8-10c
3⅜ to 4⅜ inch	3 5-10c	¾ inch to No. 21	5 1-10c
1⅞ to 2 inch	3 5-10c	¾ inch, finer than No. 21	5 3-10c
1⅜ to 1¾ inch	3 7-10c	⅝ inch	5 6-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c	½ inch	6 5-10c
1 inch to No. 20	4 3-10c		
⅞ inch to No. 21	4 6-10c		

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	1 9-10c	½ inch	3 3-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 1-10c	⅜ inch	3 7-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 2-10c	⅜ inch	5 5-10c
½ to ⅝ inch	3 7-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ¾ and ⅜ inch	4c
⅜ inch	4c		

TANK IRON—BOILED.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	3 7-10c	Heads, flanging	8 5-10c
Boiler plate	7 5-10c	Plow slabs	4 2-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4-10c	Plow wings	4 7-10c

SHEET IRON—BOILED.

No. 10 to 14	4c	Nos. 25 and 26	4 7-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	No. 27	4 9-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	No. 28	5 3-10c

The nail trade is also very quiet and dull, but as that is the nominal state of affairs at this time of the year there is no feeling of uneasiness manifested. Prices are steadily maintained at the $2 85 list for 10d on orders of less than 200 kegs; $2 75 on orders of that size and over. In Philadelphia business drags along at former quotations; demand very light. Quotations are at $3 25 for small lots, with 25c to 35c per keg rebate on large purchases. The following are the list prices of the Western Nail Association:

CUT NAILS.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fencing and brads	$2 85
8d and 9d nails, fencing and brads	3 10
6d and 7d nails, fencing and brads	3 35
4d and 5d nails, fencing and brads	3 60
3d nails	4 35
2d nails	5 60
3d fine nails	5 85
2d fine nails	6 60
⅞ inch, lining nails	7 35
¾ inch, lining nails	7 85
Clinch nails	4 60
Cut spikes	3 10
Cut boat spikes	3 60

BARREL NAILS.

⅞ in.	1 in.	1⅛ in.	1¼ in.	1⅜ in.	1½ in.
$5 80	$5 35	$4 60	$4 35	$3 85	$3 60

TOBACCO NAILS.

50 cents per keg advance on common cut.

CASING NAILS.

75 cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing nails, $1 25 advance from 4d to 40d.

Finishing nails ....1¼ in. $8 00 1 in $9 00

ROOFING NAILS.

Iron, 25c per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized, 4c per ℔ advance on iron.

	Per keg.
Tinned, 3d	$8 50
Tinned, 4d	8 00
Copper, all sizes, per ℔	40c

In 200 kegs and upwards.

General Hardware.

The condition of the general hardware trade has not altered materially since our last report so far as the volume of activity of business is concerned. The amount of orders in the most prominent lines of the hardware trade continue rather slight, and the trade of the present season is rather below an average for this season of the year. The most noticeable item of news in general hardware circles is the advance by leading manufacturers of wood screws. The American Screw Company have announced the following discounts from the American list: Flat head iron wood screws 52½ per cent.; flat head brass wood screws, 52½ per cent.; round head iron wood screws, 40 per cent.; round head brass wood screws, 40 per cent. Terms cash within thirty days from date of invoice. The Russel and Erwin Manufacturing Company quote flat head iron screws upon the following terms: Discount 55 and 7½ per cent. from our list; cash thirty days. The Massachusetts Screw Company informs the public that their present price for wood screws is discounted 52½ per cent., and they add: "No gurantee for stock on hand, and in consequence of the unstable condition of the screw market, and the uncertainty of the manufacturers filling orders in full, we will fill orders to the extent of our stock on hand, and will cancel any portion of such orders that we may not have in stock." Finally a New York agent for Nettlefod's makes quotes flat head wood screws, iron and brass, 50 and 5 per cent.; round head, 40 per cent.; Nettlefold's superior bright wire goods 70 and 10 per cent. We also find the quotations given below by an Eastern manufacturer of solid cast-steel hammers on which 25 per cent. discount is made:

ROUND POLE.

	Weight, single hammer. lb.	oz.	Price per doz.
No. 1	1	4	$11 25
No. 1½	1	0	10 00
No. 2	0	13	8 50
No. 3	0	7½	6 50

BELL FACES.

	lb.	oz.	Price per doz.
No. 1	1	3	12 00
No. 1½	1	0	11 00
No. 2	0	12	9 50
No. 3	0	7	7 25

In foreign hardware, as we learn from the *Iron Age*, no changes in values are reported, and business continues in the dull and unsatisfactory condition which has prevailed for a long time. A New York agent for foreign cutlery quotes a reduction on Westenholm's pocket cutlery of 5@7½ per cent. by striking off percentages heretofore added to list rates. In the leading specialties of heavy hardware manufactured here there is no change to note. Busines is quiet, though in some lines a fair trade for this dull season of the year is reported.

MANUFACTURED COPPER—There is a moderate business for this season of the year, when orders are generally rather slack. For the last month or two consequently operations have been someweat limited, but of late there has been a little more activity and the prospect seems fair for increased business. Prices are steady and unchanged. The following is the revised manufacturers' price list, net cash:

Braziers' copper, 30 by 60, or cut to order; over 12 ℔s sheets (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	32c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz (to square foot)	34c
Braziers' copper, 12 oz per square foot	36c
Brazier's copper, 10 oz and under	38c
Copper circles, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Copper circles, 84 inches diam and over	38c
Segment and Pattern Sheets, bottoms and sides for kettles, &c	35c
Sheathing copper, tinned or plain (14 by 48 inches only) over 12 oz	31c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	32c
Soldering coppers, less discount for quant	32c
Copper Bottoms	32c

Patent Planished Copper, Tinned or Plain.

Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	37c
Sheathing size, 14x48 case and over	36c
Boiler sizes, and (7 in. 14x52, all sizes not over (8 in. 14x56, 20 inches wide... (9 in. 14x60, less than case	39c
case and over	38c
Sheets 30x60 and over 20 inches wide	41c
Sheets 12 oz. and lighter, under 20 in. wide	41c
Sheets 12 oz. and lighter, over 20 in. wide	44c
Tinning, sheets 14x18, by the case, per sheet	8c
Tinning, boiler sizes, 7 and 8 in., per sheet	12c
Tinning, boiler sizes, 9 in., per sheet	15c

HORSE SHOES—The market is steady with a moderate degree of activity. We quote Shoenberger, Blair & Co.'s prices for horse and mule shoes as follows, with an additional 10c off in lots of over 200 kegs:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 100 keg lots	$4 50
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	4 75
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 00
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	5 50
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	5 75
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 00

The following are Burden's prices:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 10 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 50 keg lots	5 00
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg 10 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg 50 keg lots	6 00

TIN PLATE—There is a rather firmer feeling in tin plate this week, and values have a perceptible upward tendency. No quotable change in prices is reported, however. The following are the regular prices on jobbing lots, and reduction being made on cash orders and for round lots according to the size of the orders:

	Per box.
IC, 10x14, charcoal	$9 50
IX, 10x14, charcoal	11 25
IC, 12x12, charcoal	9 75
IX, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
IC, 14x20, charcoal	9 00
IX, 14x20, charcoal	11 25
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	8 25
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	11 50
IC, 14x20, leaded	8 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	10 75
IC, 20x28, leaded	17 50
IX, 20x28, leaded	21 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	7 75

WROUGHT IRON PIPE—A steady demand is reported with a fair volume of business done Prices are firm at the following discounts: On net amounts up to $100, 45 per cent.; over $100 and up to $500, 45@2½ per cent.; over $500 and up to $1,500, 45@7½ per cent.; over $1,500, 45@10 per cent. On pipe cut to special lengths, the discount is 40 per cent. with extra discounts according to the size, as per scale above. The following are the net list prices per foot.

Size, Inside Diameter.	Black.	Galvanized or enamelled.	Extra Strong	Double extra Strong.
⅛ inch	$ 6	......	$ 13	......
¼ inch	6	$ 11	13	......
⅜ inch	7	12	15	......
½ inch	7	12	15	$ 30
¾ inch	9	16	20	40
1 inch	12½	22	33	66
1¼ inch	18	30	38	76
1½ inch	22	34	57	1 14
2 inch	31	45	72	1 44
2½ inch	46	70	1 36	2 72
3 inch	60	90	1 71	3 42
3½ inch	80	1 20	2 18	4 36
4 inch	1 00	1 50	2 75	5 50

Iron Markets Elsewhere

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

August 4.—Pig iron.—A very fair demand for foundry iron for immediate consumption can be reported, and as is customary at this season some of the largest buyers are making ready to purchase their next season's supply and are feeling the market preparatory to doing so. The movement of mill grades is proportionately lighter than of foundry but shows no decrease from preceeding weeks.

The demand for cold blast metals retains the general features of quietness and depression which have so long characterized it in the market.

The report from the crops are much more favorable than at first anticipated, and the indications are of a prosperous season generally in the agricultural districts. We slightly revise our quotations below:

PIG IRON—CHARCOAL.

	Per ton.
Hanging Rock, No. 1	$23 50@24 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 2	22 00@22 50—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	21 00@21 50—4 mos
Southern brands, No. 1	23 00—4 mos
Southern brands, forge	20 50@21 00—4 mos
Virginia No. 1 foundry	23 00—4 mos
Virginia No. 2 foundry	21 50@22 00—4 mos
Virginia forge	21 00—4 mos

STONE COAL AND COKE.

Hanging Rock, No. 1	$21 00@24 50—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	19 00@22 00—4 mos
Red short, No. 1	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Red short, forge	23 00—4 mos
American Scotch, No. 1	24 00@24 50—4 mos

COLD BLAST.

Hanging Rock, car wheel	$40 00@45 00—4 mos
Missouri, car wheel	35 00@40 00—4 mos
Southern brands, car wheel	30 00@40 00—4 mos
Machinery and forge	30 00@35 00—4 mos

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—As regards the iron trade it would seem that the extreme of dullness has been reached. The sales during the week have been insignificant, and the gloom is not even relieved by inquiries that might be considered as a basis for hopefulness. Although a large number of furnaces, both on the Hudson river and the Lehigh are now out of blast, the stocks of iron don't seem to diminish, and the supply, with possibly a few exceptions of favorite brands, is fully ample for all the requirements of consumption. We hear, however, of no desire to force sales at lower figures than our quotations, and we continue to quote: No. 1 foundry $22 00@23 00; No. 2 foundry, $20 00@21 00; grey forge, $19 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig.—A sale of 100 tons Glengarnock at $27 50 is reported. We quote: Coltness, $30 00; Glengarnock, $28 00@29 00, and Eglinton, $27 00.

Rails.—In the obsence of sales we quote as before, $39 00@42 00 at mill, for iron; and steel, nominally, $60 00@63 00, at tidewater.—*Iron Age.*

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Scotch Pig.—Early in the week there was a slight improvement in prices, but they have again fallen off, and are barely steady now at the decline. We quote for Gartsherrie (makers'), 65s 6d.

Manufactured Iron.—There is no demand whatever. Our quotrtions are, nominally, for best Staffordshire bars £8 10s@£9.

Rails.—There is a little better demand, although prices are notably weak. We quote Welsh, £5 5s@£5 15s.—*Cable Dispatch to Iron Age, August 2.*

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Cotton firmer at 12@12 3-16c. Futures strong; August 12 3-16c; September 11 3-16@11 31-32c; October 11¾@11 25-32c; November 11 21-32@11 11-16c; December 11 11-16@11 23-32c.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Cotton firm but not quotably higher; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 9,500 American.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 4, 1876.

CATTLE.

The market stiffened up to-day and prices were a shade better. All sold or shipped out on first hands. Prices a shade lower then reported yesterday.

HOGS.

No visible improvement to-day with sales at last quotations. Nearly all sold with a moderately active closing market.

SHEEP.

Offerings well closed out at prices before reported.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 4.—Beeves—Receipts 2,430 head, making 6,600 head for four days, against 5,490 head for the same time last week. Quality of offerings rather common; demand light; market extremely dull and weak with a further reduction of 25c, making the total decline 50c since Monday; finest steers $10 00@10 25; fair to prime $8 75@9 75; common and medium $8 00@8 50. A number of carloads unsold at the close.

Sheep—Receipts 5,040 head, making 16,340 head for four days, against 14,550 head for the same time last week. Sheep quiet with an easier feeling; ordinary to prime $4 50@6 00; lambs plenty and 25c lower, closing heavy; common to choice $6 00@8 00.

Swine—Receipts 3,300 head, making 12,180 head for four days, against 10,090 head for the same time last week. None offered alive.

ALBANY, August 4.—Cattle—Receipts 736 cars, against 536 cars last week. The market yesterday was somewhat active at reduced prices; native steers 15@25c off and Texas, Cherokee and Colorado 50@75c lower than last week. To-day the market was quiet.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 61 cars, the same as last week. Market steady: sheep, common to fair, $4 00@4 50; fair to good $4 50@5 00; good to extra $5 00@5 50; lambs at former prices; common to fair $5 50@6 50; fair to good $6 50@8 00; good to extra $7 75.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—Hogs inactive and lower; Yorkers and bacon $5 90@6 15; butchers' $6 15@6 30.

Cattle—Slow and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—Hogs steady and firm; fair to good light $6 30@6 50; do heavy $6 40@6 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 89½c spot and August; 93¼c September; 95c October; No. 3 do. 82c; rejected 66@67c. Corn—Market dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2, 46½c spot; 46⅝c August; 46c September. Oats unsettled but generally lower; No. 2, 31c spot; 30¼@31c September; rejected 25½c. Rye and barley dull and unchanged. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $18 60 spot; $18 75 September. Lard moderately active and higher; 11.20c September; 11.10c spot. Bulkmeats quiet but steady. Whisky steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Flour in good demand and firmer; receipts 9,000 barrels; No. 2, $2 40@3 35; superfine Western and State $3 60@4 35; common to good extra $4 50@4 70; white wheat extra $5 25@7 40; good to choice $4 75@5 20; St. Louis $5 05@8 50. Rye flour steady at $4 70@5 15. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firmer; receipts 34,000 bushels; ungraded spring 85c; No. 1 Milwaukee, in store, $1 21½; No. 2 do 93c @$1 09; No. 3 do 85@92c; No. 2 Chicago spring 97@$1 05; No. 3 do 84c. Rye quiet; State 65@78c; Western 50@66; Canada in bond 75@78c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and less active, closing heavy; receipts 49,000 bushels; Western mixed, hot and warm, 52@57c. Oats in good demand for good and choice; receipts 23,000 bushels; mixed Western and State 30@43c; white Western do 35@50c. Hay and hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady and in fair demand; Rio cargoes 14¾@17¾c; jobbing at 14¾@18¾c. Sugar, molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow firm at 8⅝c. Rosin $1 60. Turpentine steady at 30c. Eggs quiet; Western 15@19c. Pork firmer; new mess $19 60@19 75; September $19 65@19 75. Beef dull; shoulders—Western, sugar cured, 9½c. Middles quiet; long clear Western 10¼c; do city 10⅜c. Lard firmer; prime steam 11¼@11¾c; September 11.40@11¾c. Butter firm; Western 12@24c. Cheese unsettled at 3@9¾c. Whisky quiet; $1 15 asked.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm at 11¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady with a fair demand at 90c@$1 05. Corn quiet but firm at 45@46c. Oats firm at 26@37c. Rye steady at 55@58c. Barley quiet but steady at 70@75c. Pork steady at $19 00@19 25. Lard stronger; steam in good demand at 11c; current make 10⅝@10¾c; kettle 12¼@13c. Bulkmeats steady and in fair demand at 7¼@9¾@10c. Bacon steady at 8⅝@8¾@10⅝@10¾@11@11⅛c. Whisky in good demand, closing very strong at $1 10. Butter quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour dull for all grades except medium fall; extra $4 50@5 00. Wheat firm; some sales higher; No. 2 red fall $1 17¼@1 18 bid August and September; No. 3 do $1 01@1 01¾. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer; No. 2 30c bid cash; strictly fresh 31c September. Rye higher 50@51c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10. Pork dull at $19 25. Lard firmer; 10¾@10⅞c bid. Bulkmeats dull and nominal; none offering. Bacon dull at 8¼@8¾@10¾@10⅞@10¾@11c.

TOLEDO, August 4.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and lower; new No. 3 white Wabash $1 10; No. 1 white Michigan $1 20; No. 2 do, new, $1 00; amber Michigan $1 11½; seller September $1 11½; new, spot, $1 13½; No. 2 do 91c. Corn—Market dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 50½c; low mixed, spot and seller August, 49c; seller September 49⅝c; No. 2 white 43c; no grade 46½c; damaged 39½c. Oats dull; new No. 2 32c; white 38c; Michigan 33c; do new 32c.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—California white wheat average 9s 6d@9s 9d; do club 9s 8d@10s 2d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 8s@9s 2d; do winter 9s@9s 6d. Flour—Western canal 21½@23s. Corn—Western mixed 25½@26s. Oats 3@3½s. Barley 3½s. Mess pork 85s. Beef—Prime mess 72½s. Lard 49@50s. Cheese 48s. Bacon—Long clear 49s; short clear 50½s. Tallow 41½s.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—Cotton quiet but steady at 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full prices; red 90@95c; amber 93@94c. Corn dull; No. 1 white 47c; mixed 45c. Rye 60c. Oats steady. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, August 4.—Wheat opened weak and 1½c lower, closing quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 08; do hard $113; No. 2 do 95½c; seller September 96c; seller October 96½c; No. 3 do 84c. Corn quiet; No. 2 47c. Oats quiet; No. 2 31@31½c. Barley weaker.

BALTIMORE, August 4.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active; Western $1 15@1 23. Corn active at 57¼c. Oats dull and weak; white Western 36c; mixed Western 33c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine $4 25; double extra $4 50; treble do @4 75; $5 00@6 50. Corn quiet; mixed 60c; yellow 16c; white 62c. Others unchanged.

MEMPHIS, August 4.—Cotton firm at 11¾c. Corn firm at 52c in store. Provisions quiet and nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO, August 4.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 18. Corn dull; no grade 55c.

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, August 4.—The package trade in prints was fairly active. Cotton goods in moderate request at steady prices. Ginghams and worsted dress goods a little more active. Felt skirts doing well. Men's wear woolens rather quiet, but repellants more active and Kentucky jeans in fair request. Foreign goods quiet.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE. PITTSBURGH, PA., August 4, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE —OR † Ft.	In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	17	7	-1	0	E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	8	8	†0	8	S. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	3	3	..	..	....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	3	3	-0	1	N. E.	Fair.
Leavenw'th	10	6	-0	3	S.	Clear.
Louisville	5	1	-0	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	6	0	†1	4	S. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	8	8	-0	..	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	2	6	-0	8	S.	Fair.
Shreveport	27	0	-0	6	E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	15	2	-0	4	S. E.	Lt. rain.
Vicksburg	36	1	-1	3	S. E.	Fair.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 4, 1876.

River falling; 5 feet. Weather clear; thermometer 94 at 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., August 4, 1876.

River 1 foot 2 inches and falling. Weather clear; thermometer 91.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 4, 1876.

River 4 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather clear.

IRONTON, O., August 4, 1876.

River falling. Packets on time. Up—Fanchon.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 4, 1876.

River 5 feet and falling. Departed—Science, Parkersburg. Arrived—Hudson, Cincinnati. Down—Hope.

POMEROY, O., August 4, 1876.

River falling. Weather clear and warm. Up—Salt Valley, Iron City and Barnard.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Cox	Geneva.
John Snowden	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
C. W. Hornbrook	Hornbrook	Parkersburg.

Departed.

John Snowden	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

MONONGAHELA—Stone marks two feet seven inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva	8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Parkersb'g. C. W. Hornbrook.	Hornbrook, 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet seven inches and falling. The weather during the day was intensely hot.

WE are indebted to the officers of the Fontenelle for favors.

THE steamers Fontenelle and Fanchon are among the first boats due.

THE Granite State, Captain Kerr, left for Portsmouth with all the freight she wanted.

THE fine packets on the slackwater leave promtly at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE James Gilmore is above Henderson bar, unable to get over. Her crew will be paid off and she will await a rise.

ONE item of the Fleetwood's cargo to Huntington was ten carloads of bulk meat for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

THE packet Salt Valley will arrive to-morrow, and take her departure on Monday for Ironton and intermediate ports.

CAPTAIN ED POSTAL's White river steamer Hard Cash will be ready to launch in a few days, and the Captain expects to have her ready for duty in two months.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: Captain Coulson, desiring to purchase a sternwheel boat, had under consideration the Mary Boyd, C. K. Peck and John M. Chambers.

THE powerful towboat C. W. Hornbrook, Captain Hornbrook, leaves for Wheeling and Parkersburg at 5 P. M. For all necessary information call on Captain Patterson on the wharfboat.

THE popular steamer Hudson, Captain List takes her departure from Bellaire for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:40 P. M. train from this city. A good boat in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE Ashland was to enter the Pomeroy trade as a regular Monday and Thursday packet during low water, Captain Will Kyle to command, and Mr. James S. Alexander to perform the office duties.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Commodore S. B. Coulson arrived from the Northwest. His fleet of steamers on the Upper Missouri river have all they can do to keep up with the demands of "Uncle Sam."

IT is suggested that hereafter the Little Big Horn be called the Custer river. General Sturgis would object to that, and come to think of it, it would not do at all. The Little Big Horn runs, and Custer never, never did.

COMMODORE SANFORD B. COULSON is getting specifications from Hull Inspector Oppenlander, at St. Louis, for a new mountain boat to be 200 feet long, 31 feet beam and 8¾ feet hold. He will receive bids from our Ohio river boatyards.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: Commodore Milt Harvey, proprietor of the Memphis and White River Line of steamers, is preparing to give the railroad companies a lively fight the coming season. He is one who believes that freights ought to be, and can be, transported cheaper by water, where the track costs nothing, than by rail, where it costs millions to construct it, to say nothing of repairs. Acting on this idea, the Commodore is repairing his steamers and getting ready to renew his old fight.

THE irrepressible Gutman, of the *Saturday Critic*, has been requested by a large number of leading steamboatmen to give them his late illustrated article on the wharfage question in a more permanent shape. In response he is having the matter printed in neat pamphlet form, accompanied by other articles pertinent to the subject, and has already received orders for hundreds of copies. "Tony" publishes the only illustrated paper in Pennsylvania, and the cheapest pictorial journal in the world.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

National Tube Works, 2 cars plate iron. Whitmyer & Co, 1 car wheat; Thos Hare & Bro, 67 bdls spokes; A M'Clure, 1 bdl hoops; Phillips & M, 1 do; Shoenberger & Co, 1 do; John Hutchinson, 1 car stone; Jones & Laughlin, 44 baskets vegetables; W P Townsend & Co, 23 kegs rivets, 2 casks do; Fahnestock & Murray, 10 bxs hardware; Flannegan & Holmes, 1 car stone; A & D H Chambers, 5 bxs trimmings; J S Baker, lot h h goops; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2 cars limestone; Edgar Thomson Steel Co, 1 do; John Porterfield & Co, 50 bbls flour; T McGawan, 4 bxs cheese; N J Braden, 91 do, Peabody, Hugus & Co, 11 sks potatoes; J Wellinger, 2 cars ice; Weir Bros, 1 car do; P Duff & Son, 16 sks corn; Head & McElroy, 11 bbls potatoes; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co, 3 cases dry goods; Head, Carson & Co, 5 tubs butter; Johnson, E, E & Co, 1 bbl sugar; J Graham, 209 bags oats; H W Crawford, 2 bxs spikes; Watt, Lang & Co, 150 bbls flour; B H Voskamp & Co, 320 do; A Speer & Sons, 1 plow, &c; Head, Carson & Co, 2 bbls onions; M Gisal, 240 sks oats; J Fletcher, 1 car lumber; Logan, Gregg & Co, 1 bar steel; Friedley Bros & Jeffries, 100 bbls flour; J Henderson & Bro, 20 kegs; J C Scott, 1 bbl wine; Culmer Spring Co, 1 box steel, 71 pcs do; A Austin & Son, 25 boxes cheese Keystone Ice Co, 1 car ice; Gill & Bros, 8 cases boots; A S Carlisle, 1 car lumber; W J France, 20 bxs c pins, 5 bx cheese; S Ewart & Co, 3 bbls molasses, 30 bxs soap; J Brening, 25 hf bbls beer, 150 qr do; D Wallace, 102 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 120 bbls flour; J H Ortman & Co, 100 bbls flour; W B Hays & Son, 50 bbls lard, 200 bkts do; E H Myers & Co, 50 hf bbls lard, 80 cases do; Schomaker & Co, 102 bbls flour; T C Jenkings, 340 bbls flour; Chess, Smyth & Co, 3 bxs tacks; L Brehm, 1 bx chemicals; R C Schmertz, 1 cask cutlet; E Wormer & Son, 4 bbls liquors; Klein Stein & Co, 5 bbls liquors; Reese Owens & Co, 24 bbls lard oil.

ELEVATOR—Elwood & McC, 1 car corn; J G Miller, 1 do oats; J Lay & Co, 1 do rye; Hitchcock McC & Co, 100 bbls flour; Roberts & Steele, 1 car oats; Black & H, 1 do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Shoenberger & Co, 1 car staves; W C Boyd, 1 do lumber; Robert Taylor, 1 do; A Buckerson, 11 bbls apples; Wilbert & W, 11 do; J B Jones & Bro, 55 sks rags, 1 lot loose scrap; H Langkamp, 20 bbls bskts; Bissell & Co, 6 crates h ware; Head, C & Co, 4 cases eggs; H & N Cumford, 1 bdl estg, 1 rubber; Brown & Black, 6 bbl apples; Pier, D & Co, 1 hf-ale-bbl; S A Phillips, 1 bdl whips, 1 bx mdse; Albert Goebel, 1 bbl wine; R P Wallace, 2 bxs glass; Geo W Hoover, 8 s pipe; B F Edwards, 1 car f brick; Wm Hutchison, 1 do s pipe; Lay & M, 1 do; J G Miller, 1 do oats; Black & Hummell, 1 do; Wilbert & Wallace, 4 bbls apples; E H Meyers, 1 bx med; Reymer Bros, 1 do crackers; J Taggart, 20 baskets cabbage; S Black, 23 do vegetables; Aiken, H & P, 12 bbls apples; Curry & M, 25 cases matches; Thos Moore, 1 car rye; M W Sackett, 3 casks ware; Rowe, Rosenberg & Co, 1 bbl whisky; Arbuckles & Co, 1 bx coffee; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 2 bbls onions; F Pullard, 1 bx moulding, 12 boards lumber, 2 bxs s cases; J H Loh & Co, 5 bxs eggs, 1 kg butter; F Schilds, 2 bbls apples, 1 do eggs; Keil & Co, 6 do apples; Voigt, M & Co, 10 do; Aiken, W & P, 19 do; A J Cavwood, 6 do; Head, C & Co, 5 do; L McMichael, 275 sks oats; P Schlegel, 2 tub cheese; Watt & McElwaine, 4 cases hdls; O Browneller, 1 tool chest; Pitet & D, 2 cse hdls; Head, C & Co, 6 bbls onions; Voigt, M & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 2 kegs butter; J J Pettit, 1 bbl eggs, 2 jars butter, 1 jar lard; E Edmundson & Son, 3 bdls chairs, 5 leavers; T C Jenkins, 1 bbl flour; J Rhodes, 1 hf ale bbl; F G Weise, 20 pkgs furniture; J Hollyhenner, 97 pkgs furniture; care J W Haney, 40 pkgs furniture; care A S Carlisle, 11 pkgs furnituae; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 1 bdl gas pipe; Standard Manufacturing Co, 2 bbls h w; Etta King, 1 lot h h goods; Fairbanks Manufacturing Co, 1 bx scales; Fleming, A & Co, 1 bbl japan; A McClure, 20 cases grease; Penn D Forge Co, 1 bx castings; Mitchell & Stevenson, 1 bx castings; G H Dunlevy & Son, 12 pkgs s slides; L Mueller, 2 cases hats; D M Jenkins, 10 crates starch, 36 bxs starch; George Scheillhase, 25 bxs starch; J L Dunseath, 25 bxs starch.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

H M Caldwell & Co, 46 bbls potatoes; John Roth, 4 bdls willows; Rowe, R & Co, 25 bbls whisky; Weiler Bros, 10 do; Rea, H & Co, 59 tcs hams; H J McCracken & Bro, 3 kegs butter, 3 bbls eggs; J A Graff, 2 bbls do; C Yeager & Son, 3 bales mdse; J H Loh & Co, 3 bbls eggs; M W Rankin & Bro, 14 sks rags; Howe S M Co, 1 box; Means, S & Co, 1 bx candles; M J Metzgar, 14 sks rags; C Albright, 1 car staves; Bruce & P, 25 tcs hams, 2 bxs meat; VanGorder & L, 20 bbls pots; H Straub, 36 steel w skins; Rea, H & Co, 16 bbls, 1 bx meat; T C Jenkins, 22 bbls, 56 boxes; Robert Dickey, 47 bales b corn; Westinghouse Air Brake Co, 1 box pumps; Anderson & Woods, 5 barrels 1 oil; T C Jenkins, 10 hf butts tobacco, 42 cad3 do; C F Mouse, 2 bbls cement; M Hoescher, 1 do do; B L Fahnestock, 1 do oil; Schomaker & Co, 19 hhds sugar, 3 do c b sides; T C Jenkins, 10 do do; Fairmas & H, 160 bags wheat; Robt Dickey, 6 do peanuts; Allen, K & Co, 12 hhds sugar; J G Strand, 1 bx mdse; Rea, H & Co, 1 cask, 1 barrel; Armstrong Bros & Co, 9 carboys; F Kober, 1 car staves; S B Thompson, 1 do do; Armstrong Bros & Co, 6 bbls pitch, 6 shovels; Shaub, 6 cases 1 tobacco; T C Jenkins 410 sacks flour, 100 bbls do; John F Wilson, 1 settee; M W Sackett & Co, 1 bbl g ware.

St. Louis.

PER STEAMER FONTENELLE.—J. W. Porter, 150 tons pig iron; Loomis & Co, 30 do do do; Order, 26 do blooms; Fred Schell, 172 sks corn, 125 do middlings; Isaac Hippley, 125 do shipstuff; Laing & McK, 100 bbls flour; Head, Carson & Co, 47 do do; B L Fahnestock & Co, 5 do do and bxs castor oil; Dickey & Co, 3 bgs feathers; Geo T Whitney, 49 bxs canned goods; Curry & Metzgar, 30 bbls molasses; Godfrey & Clark, 8 bales rope; Marshall Kennedys, 86 bgs wheat.

Receipts of Metal, Blooms and Ore.

	Met'l tons.	Ore tons.	Scr'p tons.
P'gh, Ft. W. & C. R'y	160	100	......
Cleveland & Pitts R. R.	......	100	10
Pennsylvania R. R.	90	......	10
Totals	250	200	20

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OF PITTSBURGH.
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CAPITAL STOCK, - - $500,000
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R. W. MACKEY..........Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS..........Cashier.

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Accounts of Bankers, Merchants and others Received upon the Most Favorable Terms consistent with Safe Banking.
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WILLIAM VANKIRK..........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR..........Cashier.

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The largest assortment in the city of the best tannages of SOLE LEATHER; the best brands of FRENCH KIPS and CALF SKINS, just received. Also, a full line of Domestic Stock on hand, and offered at low prices for cash by
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No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
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LEAVES BELLAIRE EVERY TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.,
On arrival of 1:40 P. M. train from Pittsburgh,
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAN..........Master.
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On arrival of 1:40 P. M. train from Pittsburgh,
HUDSON,
WM. M. LIST..........Master.

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SALT VALLEY,
SAM. DE WOLF..........Captain
KIRKER AND BUCHANAN..........Clerks
Passengers by the Salt Valley, with through tickets, will be transferred to the Railroad Packets and arrive at Cincinnati at 6 o'clock Thursday morning. Freight and Passenger Rates as low as the lowest.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
G. H. GHREIST, Agents.

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For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
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C. W. Hornbrook and Barges,
Will leave as announced above.
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50 BARRELS PURE CIDER VINEGAR.
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A few cars CHOICE SPRING WHEAT, in Elevator, for sale by
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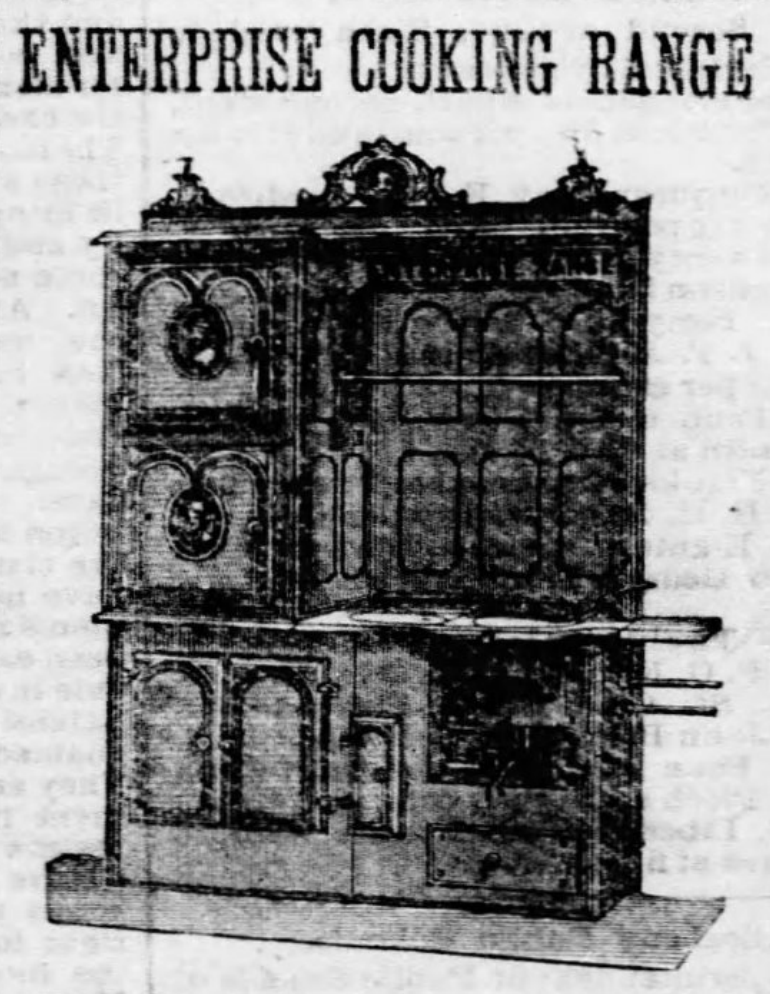

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1876. 1876.

THE WEEKLY
COMMERCIAL
FOR THE
CAMPAIGN.

Every intelligent Farmer, Mechanic and Working Man, who is accustomed to read and think and act for himself, will desire to secure some reliable medium, in which he can obtain full information regarding the political issues of the Presidential campaign, upon which the country is abcut to enter. It is the intention to make the

Weekly Commercial

such a medium; and, in order to place it within the reach of all classes, it will be issued during the Campaign at the special rates given below. Subscriptions can commence at any time, and continue for six months.

The paper will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, Hayes and Wheeler, and will use every legitimate means in its power to secure their election, and thus continue the administration of the functions of government in the hands of the Republican party—the party which saved the nation, and is, at this juncture, alone able and willing to have the Constitution and laws fully and faithfully executed, and the personal rights of all equally and impartially maintained, East and West, North and South.

While the paper will stand firmly by Republican principles, it will fairly represent the doctrines of the Democratic party, so that the reader can form a just estimate of its aims and tendencies. All the leading political issues will be fully discussed, and as the campaign promises to be one of the most exciting—as it is certainly one of the most important—in the history of the government, those wishing to keep fully posted should subscribe promptly.

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

THE COMMERCIAL AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery of the COMMERCIAL, daily, by news agents through Camp Anthony Wayne, during the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, on the arrival of the Day Express from the West, at 7:20 P. M. The paper can also be had at the news stands of Messrs. Riley & Sargent, at the Centennial Depot.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 4, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.073	73	80.5	E.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P. M..	29.974	89	43	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.021	81	62	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer..30.024 | Highest thermom.. 92
Mean thermom... 81 | Lowest thermom.. 68

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Personal.

Anthony Kennedy has been appointed Chief of Police at the Exposition building during the coming Exposition. He will be the right man in the right place.

Henry Heinz Declared Sane.

The jury in the case of Henry Heinz, who had endorsed and mortgaged largely for the firm of Heinz, Noble & Co., and who was alleged to have been insane and incompetent to make a written instrument, has been declared sane by the jury who heard the case. The holders of his endorsement will therefore feel easy.

Allegheny Poor Board.

This body held a regular meeting last night. Superintendent Grubbs reported the receipts at the City Home for July $171 37, and the expenditures $157 84. Paupers received during the month, 48; died, 2; discharged, 30; in Home August 1st, 235; inmates of Insane Department, 57. Clerk McGonnigle reported $287 13 expended for out-door relief, and $587 13 collected.

Coal Lands in Litigation

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, a writ of ejectment was issued against Felix C. Negley and the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, at the instance of John, Thomas, Jane and Sarah Sampson. The property which plaintiffs seek to recover consists of about eighty acres of coal in Penn township. The application sets forth that the land was sold to F. C. Negley in 1860 at $150 per acre, and the terms $1,500 cash and $500 a year until the whole sum ($12,000) should be paid, conditioned that the whole should be liquidated within twelve years. The plaintiffs allege that the last five installments, $2,500, with interest are still due, and that defendant did not comply with the agreement to pay the whole within the specified time.

The American Iron Trade.

We are indebted to James M. Swank, Esq., Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, for a copy of his Annual Report to January 1, 1876. The report enters into a political, historical and statistical consideration of the iron trade, and embraces two hundred pages of matter of of great interest to iron manufacturers and others. The subjects of protection and free trade are ably handled, and the meaning of the protective policy is clearly stated. The "Historical Sketch of the American Iron Trade" forms a very interesting chapter of the work, and the statistical tables are unusually full and comprehensive. The production of pig iron, in 1875, was 2,266,581 net tons, against 2,689,413 tons in 1874; 2,868,278 tons in 1873, and 2,854,558 tons in 1872. The decrease in 1875, compared with 1874, was 422,832 tons, or more than fifteen per cent. Of all rolled iron, including nails and rails, the production in 1875 was 1,890,379 tons, against 1,839,560 tons in 1874. Bessemer steel rails, 290,863 tons in 1875, against 144,944 in 1874. Iron and all other rails, 501,640 tons in 1875, against 584,469 in 1874. Of the total production of pig iron last year, Pennsylvania made 42 4 per cent.

July Mortuary Report.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, has prepared a report showing the number of deaths in the city during the month ending July 29. The aggregate reaches 342. During the corresponding month last year the mortality aggregated 455, and during the month of June, for the same year, the total was 157. The causes of death were as follows:

Causes of Death.—Measles, 3; scarlet fever, 11; diptheria, 4; simple cholera, 5; choleraic diarrhea, 62; erysipelas, 1; small pox, 9; pyaemenia, 1; syphillis, 1; cancer of the stomach, 2; cancer of the liver, 1; scrofula, 2; tubercular meningitis, 3; phthsis pulmonalis, 18; miliary tuberculosis, 7; tabes mesenterica, 9; pachitis, 1; droysy, 1; encephaltis, 3; meningitis, 5; congestion of the brain, 7; apoplexy, 9; hydrocephalus, 3; paralysis, 2; tetanus, 1; infantile convulsions, 18; sunstroke, 9; valve disease of heart, 2; hypertrophy of heart, 1; heart (disease not specified), 2; cyanosis, 2; angina pectoris, 1; bronchical catarrh, 2; pneumonia, 9; congestion of lungs, 2; pneumonic phthisis, 1; teething, 19; gastritis, 1; enteritis, 7; dysentery, 9; stomatitis, 1; diarrhea, 22; hepatitis, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 2; congestion of liver, 2; jaundice, 1; waxy liver, 1; peritonitis, 3; Bright's disease (chronic), 11; puerperal convulsions, 1; rupture uterus, 1; tumor, 1; premature birth, 6; old age, 4; debility, 10; exposure, 1; alcohol (intemperance), 1; burn, 1; asphyxia, 1; drowning, 4; falls; 1; accident, 1; homicide, 1; run over by railroad cars, 2; street accident, 1; crushed between railroad cars, 1; poison, 1; unknown, 8.

Color.—White, 328; colored 14; total 342.

Social Relations.—Married, males, 35; females, 24; single, males, 156; females, 116; widows, 7; widowers, 3; not stated, 1; total 342.

Nativity.—Pittsburgh, 229; other parts of United States, 48; Canada, 2; England, 4; Germany, 26; Ireland, 28; Italy, 1; Scotland, 2; Wales, 1; not stated, 1.

Age.—Under one year, 145; from one to two years, 59; from two to five years, 25; from five to ten years, 10, from fifteen to twenty years, 12; from twenty to thirty years, 18; from thirty to forty years, 17; from forty to fifty years, 19; from fifty to sixty years, 12; from sixty to seventy years, 13; from seventy to eighty years, 8; from eighty to ninety years, 4.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of the Second ward meet at the school house to night.

It is hoped that Allegheny Republicans will go to work and organize next week.

The County Republican Executive Committee will meet on Tuesday next at 2 P. M.

Republicans of McKeesport will hold a mass meeting on next Saturday evening.

The Rochester Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club claim to have been organized on June 24, and to rank the Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, club. Captain Erwin may have something to say about this.

Captain William N. Erwin, of the Thirty-sixth ward Wheeler and Wilson marching club, proposes a parade on Saturday evening next, and promises a turnout of two hundred men. The uniforms have been ordered, we understand, and unless the manufacturers fail to come to time the club will visit this side of the river with a brass band. There is talk of the Grand Central club, John Hatfield, Captain, meeting the Thirty sixth ward club at the other end of the bridge and escorting them over.

SEVENTH WARD ORGANIZATION.

The Republicans of the Seventh ward held a meeting at the Franklin street school house last evening. The attendance was quite large and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The following officers were chosen:

Chairman—Mr. Joseph H. Roush.

Vice Chairmen—Mr. J. McCallin, Mr. Mansfield Foster, John Boyd and G. Mortimer.

Secretaries—Augustus Kuhn, Ira Butler and Charles Dalgleish.

The following Vigilance Committee was appointed, with power to add to their number. First district—George Wamhoff, E. C. Matthews, Joseph A. Butler. Second district—Captain Wm. Dagleish, Charles Jeremy, James M. Atkinson. Third district—James McCallin, George W. Wilson, George Wright.

After an interchange of opinion as to the ways and means, and a discussion as to the work in hand, the meeting adjourned until Friday, August 18th, at half-past seven P. M.

The Vigilance Committee then met and added to their number the following: John Boyd, W. J. Logan, James Lee, James Moorhead, James H. Loh, Joseph A. Butler, H. Lee Mason, W. J. Mathews, J. H. Robinson, J. Dittler, Philip Mingas, Henry Tatnal, Fred. Ruch, Chris. Houch, John Snively, John McKee, A. McCracken, James Mathews, George Wamhoff, Chris. Schultz, N. Swartz, William Douglass, John Hatfield, William Laufman, R. D. Wilkins, J. B. Hill, Dr. W. S. Foster, James M. Atkinson, Charles T. Dalgleish, William Fleming, S. Mears, William Simpson, John Nebaum, Thos. Wilson, D. Wineland, Geo. H. Atkinson, Thomas Byrne, W. Lowrie, H. R. Giltuss, F. D. Geiss, Charles Jeremy, George Wright, J. P. McFarland, Arthur Allen, John McCallin, G. W. Hill, Luke Chapman, J. K. Brown, W. McCallin, John Weir, George Arthurs, Robert Flinn, H. I. Gourley, David Reed, C. F. Kuhn, William Jeremy, Gust. Kuhn, John Rebman, R. M. Snodgrass, Wm. M. Dalgleish, James Atkinson, J. T. Evans, Harvey Hutchinson, John Scott, Charles Dallas, John Adley, John Harris, John Russell, James McMasters.

It was decided that the Vigilance Committee should meet next Saturday evening.

THE IRON WORKERS.

Amalgamation of the Different Branches Effected—Election of Officers of the New Society—Ball Last Night—Good Feeling all Round—The Business to be Concluded To-day.

The Convention of Iron Workers met at the appointed hour yesterday, Mr. Grundy in the chair. The first business in order was the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the special committee upon the platform of amalgamation. The majority had reported in favor of arbitration, and also in favor of levying a special quarterly tax upon the membership of each Sub-Lodge, said tax, when collected, to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the National Association, and by him held separate, to be used only in support of strikes legalized by the association. The minority had reported against the policy of arbitration, in favor of a special strike tax, but opposed its transmission to the National treasurer; on the contrary, they provide that the strike fund shall be kept separate from all others, in the hands of each Sub-Lodge, and be forwarded by them to the proper officials when legally called upon by the proper officers immediately after the legalization of a strike.

The reports gave a rise to a long and animated discussion, in which the strongest men of the convention participated. Finally a vote was taken which resulted in the adoption of the minority report, when it was announced by the Chair that amalgamation had been consummated, and that both Associations were now merged into one. The announcement was greeted with long applause, and loud calls were made for Plant, of Ohio, former President of the Heaters and Rollers National Union, and for Mr. Bishop, of the Sons of Vulcan. Both gentlemen responded, and each delivered a neat little speech.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers of the National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, which resulted in the election for President of Joseph Bishop, of Pittsburgh. A committee consisting of Messrs. Perry, McAnnich and Fitzpatrick were appointed to notify Mr. Bishop of his election and escort him to the chair. The committee retired and in a few moments returned with the newly elected President. Mr. Bishop, in a few well chosen words, thanked the convention for the honor conferred, and, assuming the responsible duties of the position, invoked the aid and co operation of the membership in making the new organization a success.

On motion a committee consisting of Thomas Bishop and Messrs. Reilly, Rowley, Spangler, McAnnich, Porter, Hagen and Plant were appointed to arrange districts, each district to be represented in the list of Vice Presidents, after which the convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

The convention again assembled in the afternoon, when the committee presented a report in favor of the eight districts as heretofore established by the Sons of Vulcan, excepting that Ashland, Ky., be transferred from the Third to the Second district, and that each district shall be entitled to select one Vice President, who shall have charge of the same, with authority to appoint one or more deputies, who shall report to the Vice Presidents in charge regularly every three months. The report was adopted, and the convention proceeded to the election of Vice Presidents, with the following result:

First district—James Penny, Pittsburgh.

Second district—David Reese, Wheeling, W. Va.

Third district—William Morris, Indianapols.

Fourth district—John A. Hute, Bay View, Wis.

Sixth district—John Jarrett, Wheatland, Pa.

Eighth district—John Morris, Philadelphia.

It was unanimously agreed that the President should appoint Vice Presidents for the Fifth and Seventh districts at his convenience. The following additional officers were then elected:

Secretary and Treasurer—Edward McGinnis, Youngstown, O.

Trustees—Messrs. Marrin and Plant, Columbus, O., and Jarrett, Wheatland.

Miles Humphreys, Esq., of this city, an ex-President of the Sons of Vulcan, being present, was invited to address the Convention. Mr. Humphreys responded in a brief address. On motion a Committee on Secret Work was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Rowley, Emery, Joyce, McGinnis, Cartwright, Hazley and Fitzpatrick, when the convention adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

Last evening a grand ball was given in Emerald Hall by the Pittsburgh members of the Union in honor of their friends and co-workers from abroad. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was very large and the affair proved a most pleasant and successful one.

The convention will meet this morning, act upon the report of the Committee on Secret Work, fix a place for holding the next convention, pay the delegates their mileage and then adjourn in time to allow delegates from abroad to take the afternoon trains.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

BISHOP TUIGG has returned home from Altoona.

DR. ALEXANDER CLARK was in Scotland on the 15th of July.

DR. WHEELER, of the *Christian Advocate*, is at the Chautauqua Assembly.

MR. SANKEY has been invited to attend the forthcoming Castle Shannon camp meeting.

REV. J. H. PHILLIPS, of Troy, Ohio, will preach at the Union Baptist Church, South Side, next Sunday.

BISHOP SIMPSON and three daughters are stopping at the Lancaster House (White Mountains), Lancaster, N. H.

REV. W. A. DAVIDSON, D. D., delivered a Centennial address at his church in New Philadelphia, O., Sunday, July 9th, which gave great satisfaction.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church tomorrow morning and conduct a Gospel meeting in the chapel at night.

REV. A. B. LEONARD, pastor of Walnut Hills charge, Cincinnati, who has been sick for four months, is slowly recovering. He is now at Saratoga Springs.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Church will hold its next session at Bellevue, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on the 6th prox.

REV. FATHER CHRISTIE, the fighting chaplain of the Army of the Cumberland, delivered an eloquent lecture on the duties of American citizens at Petrolia the other night.

REV. T. H. HANNA, of Xenia, Ohio, (late pastor of the Second U. P Church, this city,) is in the city and will preach for his former congregation to-morrow at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

IN the absence of the pastor of the Oakland M. E. church, W. W. Moorhead, will conduct a praise meeting on Sunday morning, and in the evening Rev. J. Vannote will occupy the pulpit.

THE Rev. Edward Chase, of Boston, will preach at the Congregational Church, Allegheny, corner Franklin and Manhattan streets, next Sabbath morning. The church has been closed for cleaning and repairs for two weeks.

RT. REV. BISHOP DOMENEC, of the Allegheny diocese, will administer the rite of confirmation in St. Mary's Church, Kittanning this afternoon at three o'clock. On Sunday he will officiate at the laying of the corner stone of a new church in Sugar Creek township.

TARENTUM and Allegheny Valley camps have united, and will hold a meeting at Arnold Park, commencing on the 23d inst. The ground is now being prepared, and a number of cottages are in process of erection, and other improvements to render it suitable for the occasion.

REV. M. W. DALLAS, who was editor of the *Pittsburgh Advance*, occupies the same position on the *Protestant Advance*, under the new management of the "Protestant Advance Publishing Company." The paper has a new dress, and under his editorial management we hope he may be eminently successful.

THE Soho Mission in this city, under the auspices of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, is holding open air meetings every Sabbath evening. This mission has been remarkably successful; the Sabbath school has grown largely, and eighteen persons have been added to Bellefield church from this place.

LAST Saturday week the Tenth Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, formerly Dr. Boardman's, called Rev. John De Witt, of the Third church of this city. Mr. De Witt has not been installed, but he has served the Third church for several months with great acceptance. If he should accept the call to Philadelphia, his departure from this city will be greatly regretted.

REV. W. H. LOCKE, D.D., who succeeded Rev. C. W. Smith, A. M., as pastor of the First M. E. Church of Canton, O., is also the editor of *The Church News*, as was his predecessor. It deserves more than a local circulation, as it is a spicy sheet, and has always been admirably edited. Dr. Lock was a printer in his youthful days, and belongs to the fraternity of practical printers.

REV. DR. DE HAAS writes from the Holy Land as follows: We had a remarkable season in Palestine this year. Thunder, rain and hail in harvest. Such a thing has not been known since Saul was chosen King—1 Sam. 12:16. Many think some great event is about to transpire. I attribute it to the cutting of the Suez Canal through the desert, and the great lakes formed thereby to our South. All well. The massacre at Salonica is ominous. Our trust is in God.

REV. DR. LAISHLEY, of the Pittsburgh Conference (Methodist), writes under date of July 27, 1876: "I am now seventy-nine years six months and twenty-seven days old. Every symptom points to a sudden and speedy dissolution. I am ready. So is my dear companion. Blessed be God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. We trust in the living God. We would not live always in this land of sorrow and death."

THERE is a large attendance daily at the camp meeting at Wildwood Grove, Castle Shannon. It is conducted under the management of Brown A. M. E. Chapel of Allegheny, Rev. H. A. Grant, pastor. Several distinguished female revivalists are present, among which are Amanda Smith, of Philadelphia, Hallie Q. Brown and Elizabeth Saxton, of Xenia, O. Many able ministers from abroad will be present during the conference of the meeting. Several interesting discourses will be delivered on Sunday.

JUDGE McCANDLESS.

A Compliment from the Philadelphia Press.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Thursday, in its editorial columns, thus speaks of the Hon. Wilson McCandless:

"A single public character is a light-house to history. He is better than a book, because, while he may make a book, his value is in his spoken thoughts. It is so much easier for an intelligent man, who has preserved his faculties for say seventy years, to talk than to write, that we wonder that so many die without an autobiography. The world is so fond of personal data, that even what a fool writes is read by wise men." [Here follows a description of the scene at Erie, when Judge McCandless retired from the bench and was succeeded by Judge Ketcham.] The editor continues:

"Before Wilson McCandless was made the United States Judge of the Western Pennsylvania district, by President Buchanan, in 1859, he was to his profession and to his party a proud example. Born in Pittsburgh, he mingled among the best men of the best days of Western Pennsylvania. A Democrat of the old school, and an early friend of Mr. Buchanan, he was the associate of the leaders of both parties. He was a natural conservative. He never quarrelled, however, he may have differed, with men. He was a social as well as a party favorite, and it is doubtful whether he was more in place in fashionable than in political circles. As a public speaker and lawyer he was successful, but he was formed for the dignities of the judiciary. His fine personal appearance, buoyant spirits, and ready repartee, made him an unusual favorite. Under the act of Congress he surrendered his place on the bench of the Western district of Pennsylvania to his Republican successor. The event must have been exceptional. Few public men have enjoyed so large an experience as this retiring jurist. He was the intimate friend of all the Democratic chiefs of his time, and the associate of most of the Whig and Republican leaders. He knew Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Buchanan, Cass, Taylor, Fillmore and Pierce, also Webster, Clay and Calhoun, and he was quite intimate with the Governors of Pennsylvania from the days of John Andrew Shultze down to the present time. Under the wise provisions of the law Judge McCandless leaves office with all his faculties unimpaired, and we think he could do nothing better, in his retirement, than to revive his recollections of the interesting scenes and characters with which and with whom he was contemporaneous."

A COMPLIMENT TO THE JUDGE.

Last evening a very pleasant affair took place at the residence of Judge McCandless, which will long be remembered by those, and they were few, who had the good fortune to be present. The Registers in bankruptcy, of the Western district, had jointly procured a splendid gold watch and chain and Messrs. Samuel Harper and Enoch Shaffer of this vicinity were delegated to present the token of esteem. Mr. Harper read a neat address to the Judge, on behalf of the Register, and the venerable jurist made a short but feeling response. The address is to be engrossed and framed and then presented to the Judge. The watch, which is a splendid stem winder of the Jules Jurgensen make, has the following inscription:

"Presented to Hon. Wilson McCandless, L. L. D., by the Registers in bankruptcy, of the Western judicial district of Pennsylvania, in remembrance of their pleasant official and personal relations and as a token of their lasting regard. August 4, 1876."

THE SIXTH DIVISION N. G. P.

Arrival of the Fourteenth and Nineteenth Regiments.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Friday, in noticing the arrivals at Camp Anthony Wayne, gives the following regarding our Pittsburgh and Allegheny soldiers: "The Sixth Division, with the exception of the Fifteenth Regiment, arrived yesterday morning and proceeded to the camping ground on the east side of Prospect avenue. This division is commanded by Major General A. L. Pearson, a brave veteran, who served throughout the late war, and is now a member of the bar of the city from which he hails. His staff are: Major Powers, Assistant Adjutant General; Major J. B. Steen, Quartermaster; Major J. H. Dickson, Commissary; Major J. B. Stewart, Paymaster; Major Fife, Division Quartermaster. Aides: Majors E. F. Pearson, Van Fowler, Stewart. Major James W. Murray, Judge Advocate. The Fourteenth regiment of this division is commanded by Colonel S. W. Hill, and numbered 506 men, divided into nine companies. They have with them the Great Western Band, of Pittsburgh. The Nineteenth Regiment, commanded by Major W. W. Tyson, numbers 300 men, and is composed of five companies. The St. Cecelia Band and a drum corps furnishes the music for this regiment. Knap's and Hutchinson's Batteries, of Pittsburgh, accompany the Sixth Division. Hutchinson's Battery, commanded by Captain Edward Z. Breck and Lieutenant William J. Murphy, has ninety-three enlisted men. This battery brings with it six six-pounders, Knapp's Battery, commanded by Captain J. E. Schwartz, with Lieutenants W. R. Coupe and J. D. Walker, is composed of seventy-eight men and four field guns. A silk flag presented to the battery prior to the war by the ladies of Allegheny City, and carried throughout the rebellion by the brave "boys in blue," graces the flag-staff at Captain Schwartz's headquarters. The Eighteenth Regiment, under the command of Colonel P. N. Guthrie, comprises seven companies and numbers 400 men. The regimental band accompanies them. A detachment of the Jefferson Cavalry, numbering twenty men, and commanded by Lieutenant Murphy, also accompanies the Sixth Division.

THE COLD WATER ARMY.

Election of Officers for the Year.

The Central Committee of the Cold Water Army, of Pittsburgh, have elected the following officers to serve for one year:

Commander in Chief, Mr. A. M. Kennedy.

Brigadier Generals, Messrs. Davis, Anderson and Blackburn.

The first annual parade will take place on Thursday, August 31st at twelve thirty o'clock. A committee on hall and music were appointed. At Library Hall (if it can be secured) an interesting programme will be carried out after the parade. It is estimated that about 2,000 children will take part in this parade. Sabbath Schools are urged to send their delegates to the regular meeting in the Alliance rooms Monday, August 7th at seven thirty o'clock,

LEE A. STARR, Secretary.

The City Weigh Scales.

A sub committee of the Finance Committee of City Councils yesterday awarded the running of the weigh scales to parties and at discounts as named below:

No. 1, Second avenue, Sixth ward, to Henry Earle at fifty per cent.

No. 2, Monongahela wharf, Second ward, to A. J. Carlisle at fifty per cent. and $100 for office rent.

No. 3, Duquesne way, Fourth ward, to J. Geiss at sixty per cent.

No. 4, Twenty-fifth street, Twelfth ward, to S. Ferguson for seventy-five per cent.

No. 5, Forty-third street, Seventeenth ward, to J. T. McClure at thirty-three and one-third per cent.

No. 6, Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, to Jonas Smith at fifty per cent.

No. 7, Frankstown avenue, Twenty-first ward, to H. H. Haber at fifty per cent.

No. 8, Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, to George Trautman at fifty per cent.

No. 9, Twelfth street, Twenty-eighth ward, to F. O. Kubler at fifty-five per cent.

No. 10, St. Clair street, Thirty-second ward, to John Bratt at fifty per cent.

No. 11, Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward, to David Piech at fifty per cent.

No. 12, Liberty street, Fourth ward, to Isaac Reese at fifty per cent.

Allegheny Public Schools.

The Superintendent of Public Schools of Allegheny City, John Davis, Esq., is engaged at work on his annual report, which will probably be submitted at the next monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers. The number of pupils admitted during the year, from September until June, was 12,360. The average monthly enrollment in the Primary department was 5,632; in the Intermediate department, 1,949; in the Grammar department, 1,268; in the High School department, 280. Total, 9,129. The average daily attendance in the Primary department was 4,822; in the Intermediate department, 1,693; in the Grammar department, 1,121; in the High School department, 243. Total, 7,879.

Burglars Foiled.

Yesterday morning at three o'clock, three men were discovered prowling about the house of Mr. John H. Oliver, of Mansfield borough, with the evident intention of burglary. Mr. John Lovett, a barber living next to Mr. Oliver, gathered two or three neighbors together and endeavored to capture the robbers. Mr. Lovett got upon their track, when they opened fire on him. This he returned and emptied his revolver, firing at them, and when he was passing a barn of Mr. Browns's, he was struck on the head with the but of a revolver or a handy-billy. The citizens called out failing to co-operate with Mr. Lovett the burglars of course escaped. Mr. Lovett made his way by some means to the office of Dr. Walker, where his injuries, which are slight, were attended to.

Base Ball.

Arrangements have been made for a match game of base ball to-day between the attaches of two Liberty street grocery houses. A lively struggle may be expected.

The Anchor Base Ball Club, of the Thirtieth ward, will play their first game with the Irvings on the grounds in Temperanceville, to-day. On Saturday, 12th inst., they will test their skill in a contest with the Browns, at Union Park, Allegheny.

IRON WORKS DESTROYED.

The Burning of the Rolling Mills of Lindsay & McCutcheon—Loss About $50,000—Fully Insured—Details of the Fire, &c., &c.

At twelve o'clock yesterday an alarm of fire was turned in from box 6, Allegheny City, and the firemen were summoned thereby to the iron works of Lindsey & McCutcheon, on Rebecca street, near Ridge avenue. The firemen were soon on the ground, and turned their attention to the matter in hand.

The works are located on Rebecca street, a short distance below the Exposition building. The fire originated from a furnace stack, the sparks therefrom lodging in the roof of the building beneath the iron sheeting.

The alarm was turned in, as we have stated, from No. 6, and it was variously understood by the firemen to be 15, 63 and other numbers. The result was that the fire engines ran in several directions and only two steamers were promptly on the ground.

The flames had obtained considerable headway when the Fire Department was ready to fight the fiery element, and as only two steamers were present, owing to the mistake already mentioned, it devolved upon these to check and control the destructive element which was rapidly seizing and consuming everything in its way.

The efforts of the firemen were directed to the new mill, which was located a short distance from the old structure, and by this means the building first mentioned was saved, sustaining no damage whatever. The old mill was totally destroyed. There were three engines in the old mill, which were totally destroyed. The stock on hand embraced thirty tons of crucible clay, which, together with fixtures, amounted to $1,500. The damage to the building is about $5,000. The mill property, aside from that already mentioned, covered a space of about 150 by 600 feet, including a hoop iron works and rolling mill. The value of the property destroyed is about $70,000, on which the insurance is as follows:

St. Paul F. and M.	$ 2,500
Williamsburg City	2,500
Commerce, of Allegheny	2,500
National of Hartford	2,500
London Assurance	5,000
Springfield	2,500
Queen	5,000
North British and Mercantile	5,000
Pittsburgh Insurance Company	5,000
Continental, of New York	5,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	5,000
Lancashire	5,000
American of Philadelphia	2,500
Fire Association	2,500
Total	$52,500

The insurance was placed by the following agents.

R. Edmunds & Son	$20,000
Arrott & Lockhart	10,000
Loomis & Collingwood	7,500
George W. Dean	7,500
Swearingen & McCandless	2,500

Henry Reizenhause, of the Hope Engine Company, was badly burned about the hands and breast, while holding the pipe of his engine, and Dave Donaldson, of the same company, was badly burned in the face.

The vinegar factory of Agnew, Eisenbeis & Co., near the burned iron works, was damaged to the extent of $2,500,

Little Boy Killed.

A little boy named Charles Malone, not quite three years old, was run over by an ice wagon and instantly killed, yesterday, at the corner of Bedford avenue and Washington street. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN LENKARD, an Allegheny vagrant, was retired to Claremont for ninety days yesterday by Mayor Phillips.

THOMAS CLAFFEY was committed by Alderman Butler for trial for larceny. Eliza King makes the information.

JOHN M. LAFFERTY was committed for a hearing, by Alderman Butler, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses from J. L. Coon.

WISH MILLER, the champion hunter of Fayette county, was in the city yesterday, getting his gun repaired, preparatory to bringing down divers and sundy deer this fall.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent of Pittsburgh division Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who has been in Baltimore for the past few days, arrived in the city yesterday.

THREE ice haulers, of Oakland, named Ratliff Weir, Joseph Lippert and William Cable, were held for trial yesterday, by Alderman Milliken, for assaulting and battering Alfonse Rohe.

JOHN EATON, who was convicted in the United States Court at Erie, and sentenced three years to the Penitentiary, was pardoned by the President yesterday. Two years of his term had expired.

THE Allegheny Committee on Fire Engines and hose, at a meeting last night, ordered a bell to be placed on the Good Will Engine House. They also resolved to purchase a heating apparatus for the Grant Engine House.

THE name of the Californian who died at the Union Depot the other day, of hemorrhage from the lungs was Peter Reitz. Henry Meyer, of Philadelphia, is the executor of his estate, under a will made by the deceased several months previous to his death.

THE alarm this morning at one o'clock from box 126 was occasioned by a small fire in Adams' glass house, on Tenth street, South Side. It was caused by the ignition of the floor from the gas furnace. A Babcock extinguisher conquered the flames and no damage was done.

JENNIE REYNOLDS was committed to jail yesterday, by Alderman McMasters, for trial on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Sarah Ann McVay, who alleges that the accused entered a house on Sixth avenue, dragged her out by the hair, and beat and kicked her unmercifully.

CONSIDERABLE complaint is made as to the choice of stone for the paving of Fifth avenue and Wood street, as made by the committee on Thursday evening. Many property owners say that the stone chosen, both kinds, have never been tried and that they want no more experiments.

WITH considerable enterprise, the Allegheny Valley Railroad have made a further reduction of the fare to Chautauqua to $5 the round trip. Parents, teachers and all interested have an extraordinary opportunity for attending the National Sunday School Assembly now in session there.

THE Pardon Board have recommended for pardon P. H. Minnague, Wm. White, Robert McDonough, J. W. Reynolds, Robert H. Lindsay, James Conley, John Brown and John Stewart, all of Allegheny county. They refused the applications of James Haney, Mason Edwards, Herman Marks and Turner Harrison, of the same county. The applications of Emma Frederick and John Bishoff, of this county, were dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The case of John Hany, of Allegheny, was held under advisement.

Patented Improvements.

The superiority of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet organs is derived, not only from peculiar skill in construction, especially in voicing, and the extraordinary excellence of material and workmanship employed, and the possession of the most extensive and complete machinery and facilities for manufacture in the world, but also from the exclusive use of important inventions. The most valuable improvements in organs, those which have been chiefly instrumental in bringing them to their present popularity and usefulness, have been effected by those now associated with Mason & Hamlin. Among these, the art of voicing reeds, the most difficult and important process in the manufacture of such instruments, was discovered by Mr. Emmons Hamlin, of this company, and has been brought to highest perfection in these organs. But having it as their earnest ambition to produce the best instruments of the class in the world, Mason & Hamlin have not confined themselves to improvements made in their own factory, but have been eager to obtain the use of every valuable invention, wherever made; and their extensive business and ample means have enabled them to succeed in this endeavor. They are not aware of any real improvement in such instruments, or desirable feature in them, or better process of manufacture yet effected in any part of the world which they have not secured the right to use. Those who desire to possess the most perfect organ in the world, a Mason & Hamlin, will find them only at Mellor & Hoene's, the general agents. Prices range as low as $50. Easy monthly payments taken. MELLOR & HOENE,

79 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

The St. Charles Hotel.

This well and favorably known hotel has been this day purchased by Mr. J. M. Montgomery, from the former proprietor, Mr. J. J. Speck, under whose management it has been one among the pleasant homes for the traveling community; large, airy and well lighted; sample rooms for the commercial people; conveniently located in the business part of the city. There cannot be any hotel equal in natural advantage, and with the care and energy of Mr. Montgomery certainly will equal if not surpass all other hotels of this class in the city. Also to suit the times, the rates have been reduced below any other hotel of equal facilities in the State, $2 50 per day.

Persons Wishing to Attend

the colored camp meeting at Castle Shannon will do well to visit the camp to-morrow, as the services are conducted in an entirely different style from the ordinary camp meeting. The object of this meeting is the promotion of Scripture holiness. With this meeting will close the season of colored camp meetings at Castle Shannon. Trains every thirty minutes each way for accommodation of visitors on Sunday.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Allan line steamer Hibernian, at Moville; Anchor line steamer Utopia, at Moville; Bremen line steamer Donau, at New York.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., Jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Stevenson, No. 93 Market street.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Building to be Opened to Exhibitors on Monday—Assignments of Space—Getting the Tickets Ready, Etc.

The applications for space at the room of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Institute yesterday showed a marked increase over the average of preceding days, and from this time on there will no doubt be an active demand for space.

The management yesterday determined to open the buildings, for exhibitors only, on Monday next, to give them an opportunity to make such preliminary arrangements as are necessary to facilitate their operations in getting ready for placing their goods in position. The space has already been assigned on the diagrams, and exhibitors can by visiting the buildings make their measurements and calculations to suit the spaces assigned them. It is extremely desirable, as is urged most earnestly by the management, that exhibitors, one and all, will make it a point to have *everything in position* on the opening day, so that there may be no delay in opening to the public. Let this point receive the earnest attention of every exhibitor. There is no excuse for delay beyond the time for opening, and the management desire to have a full and perfect exhibition from the start. With the co-operation of exhibitors they can have this, and both exhibitors and visitors will be better satisfied.

The season tickets are now being prepared for issue, and will be placed on sale at various points throughout the two cities next week. Life members last year had season tickets for themselves only; but this year a more liberal policy has been adopted, and the season ticket will admit the holder and his family, with such restrictions as are necessary to guard against abuse.

Everything is working smoothly and harmoniously, and the managers are very greatly encouraged at the outlook. Should there be no further applications (and they are certainly not near all in), the exhibition will be larger and better than last year—and that makes it an assured success.

A New and Great Accession.

It affords us great pleasure to inform the public, that in addition to the already attractive list of the more important makes of pianos and organs that we represent, we have been appointed the general agents for the great Weber piano, and therefore purchasers have in our rooms the only opportunity in this city of selecting from two undoubted first-class makes of pianos and organs, viz: the Weber piano, the Chickering piano—the Mason and Hamlin organ, and the Taylor and Farley organ. It is almost superfluous to say anything in regard to the Weber piano—for every man, woman or child that reads any of the papers representing the culture of the best society of our country knows that for the few years past the Weber has been the rising piano, and it has now reached the enviable position of being *the piano*, which, on account of its transcendent musical excellencies, is preferred and used exclusively by the most distinguished artists and musicians. When we say that such great authorities as Nilsson, Kellogg, Lucca, Patti, Strauss, Wehli, Pattison, Cary, with hundreds of others indorse the Weber piano, we feel that no greater assurance can be given of their superiority. We respectfully invite all the musical people of the city to call and examine the fresh lot of Weber pianos we have just opened. And we would especially invite, in the most cordial manner, all those whose previous education or taste have led them to prefer some other make of piano. We shall be glad to see you all.

Our stock of other instruments, viz: Chickering Pianos, Mason and Hamlin, and Taylor and Fairley Organs is unusually large and choice, and we give the most positive assurance to intending purchasers, that we are prepared to offer them really very great concessions from the usual prices. Be sure therefore to call and see us, before deciding about buying a Piano or Organ from any other house. Terms made to suit all.

MELLOR & HOENE,
79 Fifth avenue.

Camp Meeting at Wildwood Grove.

Miss Amanda Smith and many other experienced revivalists will assist in the services at colored camp meeting on Sunday. Trains of Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad every thirty minutes from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

At Cape May.

The Columbia House is having a wonderful run of business in consequence of reduced rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARALYSIS!!

Wonderful Success in its Cure by Electricity.

IMPORTANT CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND PARALYSIS — TESTIMONY OF A WELL KNOWN AND HIGHLY RESPECTED CITIZEN.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 29th, 1876.

DR. G. A. SPRECHER:

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in bearing willing testimony to the wonderful curative power of Electricity in your hands.

My wife had been suffering from complete prostration of the nervous and muscular systems, amounting to total and general Paralysis for a period of over five (5) years. Up to the time you first saw her, such a wreck was she that she was totally unable to dress or even feed herself. And two and one-half years of that time had not walked across the room. After two months' treatment by you, I have the extreme pleasure of seeing her restored to a comparative healthy activity, and improving daily.

Most cordially do I recommend you wherever you may go.

I am, Dear Sir, Most Truly Yours,
G. W. ALDEN,
Superintendent Monongahela House.

Mr. Alden has since died, but his wife remains a cure—a standing monument to the curative power of Electricity.

CURE OF PARALYSIS.

PITTSBURGH, *June* 10th, 1876.

DR. G. A. SPRECHER, 288 Penn Avenue.

My Dear Doctor:—In answer to your inquiry of recent date, would say that I was cured by Electricity of an incipient Paralysis of the Brachial Nerve (arm).

I most certainly consider that you understand your profession, and cordially recommend any who need the application of this remedy to call upon you.

J. G. TEMPLETON, (Dentist,)
299 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.

WONDERFUL CURE OF PARALYSIS.

On the 10th of February, 1872, Mr. Marlay P. Lichtenberger, of Wellsville, Ohio, was carried from the C. & P. R. R. depot in our office, completely paralyzed in both lower limbs. He received but six electrical treatments, when we placed a battery in his father's hands for the continuance of the treatment at home. Two months of this home treatment under our direction, completely cured him. This young man is a telegraph operator at Wellsville, and will cheerfully answer any one who desires to communicate with him. His father is in charge of the shops of the C. & P. R. R. at Wellsville, Ohio. It is now four years since he was cured, and he is as free from any symptom of paralysis as any man that walks, and he is enthusiastic in his recommendations of electricity.

CURE OF PARALYSIS.

SHARPSBURG, April 28, 1876.

I hereby certify that on December 16, 1874, I fell from the roof of a building and received such injuries to the spine that paralysis of the lower limbs was the result. After suffering from this for many months, and having tried the best known medical men to no avail, I was recommended by the Rev. N. F. Detlef, of Sharpsburg, to try Dr. Sprecher. I accordingly called upon and placed myself under the Doctor's care. I am now happy to say that I have entirely recovered under his electrical treatment.

GEORGE McMORRAN,
Main street, Sharpsburg.

CURE OF PARALYSIS.

DR. G. A. SPRECHER,

MY DEAR DR.—In answer to your inquiry of late date I would say, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that I placed myself under your electrical treatment over one year ago, I was then suffering from general nervous Paralysis, as you pronounced it. I could not walk without great difficulty and extreme fatigue, and although my life had been one of great activity, I was then unfitted for employment of any kind. After taking a thorough course of your Invigorating Electrical treatment, thanks to its wonderful curative power, I am now completely restored, and most cheerfully and conscientiously recommend your treatment to the afflicted.

MISS LIZZIE HAY,
Haysville, Ft. W. R. R.

Dr. Sprecher would further say that he has hundreds of certificates of cure of so-called incurable diseases, which can be seen by calling at his office, 288 Penn avenue.

Send for pamphlet, *free*.

A Card.

Grocers and all other dealers in Fruit Jars will find it to their advantage to call on us at once, as we are prepared to fill orders promptly for all the reliable makes of Jars and Jelly Tumblers in the market. All the grades of Sealing Wax at low prices. The scarcity of Jars, etc., resulting from the excessive demand, is so great that only those who place their orders at once will be guaranteed prompt delivery.

Respectfully,
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street.

At This Season

of the year cool comfort in wearing apparel is sought after, and those who are in need of a new suit of clothing for summer wear will do well to call on Mr. D. Hoobler, No. 87 Smithfield street, and examine his stock of piece goods, which consists of all the latest and most fashionable styles, and from which he will make to order a suit of clothes, which, for a perfect fit, elegance in style and superior workmanship, cannot be excelled.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Ex-Commissioner Pratt arrived at home, Logansport, Indiana, yesterday, and was serenaded in the evening by a large crowd of citizens of all parties, headed by a torchlight procession.

In Buffalo, on Thursday evening, John Klingmeyer, aged forty-two, owing to domestic trouble, cut his wife's throat and then his own. They leave thirteen children.

Governor Cheney has asked the New Hampshire delegation in Congress for legislation punishing the willful or malicious interference with ocean cables. This action is owing to numerous breaks in the direct cable.

Commodore Vanderbilt Reported to be Dying.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Commodore Vanderbilt's physician said, last evening: "I think the Commodore will live until two o'clock." The relapse was sudden and severe; the Commodore still lives.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Terry on His Way to Join Crook—The Savages Breaking into Small Parties.

CHICAGO, August 4.—A dispatch from General Terry, received at General Sheridan's headquarters this morning, says that on the 27th of July he would commence a movement up the Rosebud, with a view of forming a junction with General Crook. The dispatch further states that news from every quarter indicate that the Indians are breaking up into small parties, with a view of depredating on border settlements. Others are probably tired of war and are seeking the agencies.

CHEYENNE, WY., August 4.—Two hay cutters were attacked by Indians on the 2d inst. at Running Water, forty miles north-east of Laramie, one of whom was killed, but the other succeeded in escaping.

The band of Indians that attacked Reel's train between Fort Laramie and Fetterman is one of a number believed to be in that vicinity. Captain Eagan's company is scouting in the neighborhood.

Captain Stanton's outfit, for whose safety some anxiety was felt, arrived at Fort Laramie to-day.

News comes *via* the Red Cloud Agency of the arrival of an Indian from the hostile camp, who says Sitting Bull is fully prepared and eager to meet Crook or Terry, or both combined, and feels confident of his ability to whip them. He further states that reinforcements are joining the hostiles daily from the North and British America, and a few from Minnesota.

One company of the Fourth Cavalry arrived yesterday, and five more are expected on Sunday. The troops are destined for the agencies.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Arrest of Missouri Railroad Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—Bruce Younger, a cousin of the notorious Younger brothers, who was reported in these dispatches some days ago as having been arrested on suspicion of being one of the men who robbed the railroad train near Otterville, Mo., some weeks since, and Hobbs Kerry, who was arrested about the same time as Younger, were taken from here last night to Sedalia, for examination. Chief of Police McDonough, of this city, accompanied the prisoners. He has pretty strong ground for believing that these men belonged to the gang that committed the robbery, and will render all the assistance in his power to bring them to justice. These arrests were made by St. Louis officers, who were sent into Southwestern Missouri three days after the robbery by Chief McDonough, and who worked up these cases quite skillfully.

Conyngham, the Wilkesbarre Forger.

WILKESBARRE, August 4.—Further developments concerning the affairs of Thomas D. Conyngham, show that his forgeries amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars. He was a member of the firm of Broderick & Co., who operated in coal and iron in this State, Virginia and New Jersey. The forged paper is mostly drawn in the name of Broderick & Co., and is held by private parties and banks in this city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pottsville, Allentown, Easton, Pittston and Plymouth. He used the names of Charles Parrish, W. L. Conyngham and C. M. Conyngham, members of his family, as indorses. It is said Conyngham suffered heavy losses in stock speculations as well as in business operations, which were attempted to be carried on in too extensive a manner. He is supposed to be in Canada. The affair has created a great deal of excitement. The forger was a son of the late Judge Conyngham.

POLITICAL.

Indiana.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 4.—Hon. Benjamin Harrison has been bominated for Governor on the Republican ticket, in place of Hon. G. S. Orth, declined. The majority of the counties in the State asked for Mr. Harrison's nomination.

The President has nominated A. M. Clapp to be Public Printer.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.
FIREARMS
AND
AMMUNITION,
Of every description, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Price Lists free.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

Amusement Advertising Rates.

Following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 69
1 Square 2 times	1 50	1 Square 8 times	5 30
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 90
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 60
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMANIA GARDEN.
By request of many of our leading citizens, the
German Military Band,
CARL BECK..........Director,
Now on their way to Europe, will give
Three More Grand Concerts,
AT GERMANIA GARDEN,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
Admission, 50 cents.

Tivoli Garden!
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
92 FIFTH AVENUE.

Merchants' Club,
(NEW SALOON,)
113 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield St.
The finest Imported and Domestic Wines, Ales and Liquors, of all kinds, in bottles and on draught, constantly kept on hand. Also, the choicest brands of Cigars.
H. VIERHELLER, Sup't.

BROUGHTON'S
NEW ADJUSTABLE
Window Screen!
IS A SURE PROTECTION AGAINST
Flies and Mosquitos.
PRICE, $1 TO $3 00.
IT WILL FIT ANY WINDOW
It is all ready to put in. No trouble of Fitting. No defacing of window frames. The window blinds may be opened and closed without moving the screen.
Call and see it, or send for illustrated Price List, to
Lindsay, Sterrit & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
247 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4p

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
99 WATER STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
OLD COUNTRY
TEA HOUSE,
(SIGN OF GIANT TEA POT STEAMING).
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TEAS. TEAS.
The largest and best selected stock of Teas in Pittsburgh, (no exception), consisting of all grades Old Country Teas, (direct from the London markets), Oolong, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Japan, Souchong, Congou, English Breakfast, Imperial and Gunpowder, at greatly reduced rates, 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city. Every pound warranted as represented. Any of the Teas not giving entire satisfaction will be exchanged or money refunded. I defy competition. Below I give a full price list of my Teas:

OLD COUNTRY TEAS.

No. 1 Orange Pekoe, flavored	$1 00 per lb
No. 2 Foo Choo Pekoe, flavored	90c per lb
No. 3 Assam Pekoe, flavored	80c per lb
No. 4 Assam Souchong, flavored	70c per lb
No. 5 Flowery Pekoe, flavored	60c per lb
No. 6 English Caper, flavored	50c per lb

FANCY GRADES OLD COUNTRY TEAS.

Assam Souchong	60c, 80c, $1 and $1 20 per lb
Assam Pekoe	60c, 80c, $1 and $1 20 per lb
Orange Pekoe	80c, $1 and $1 20 per lb
Assam Congou	50c, 60c, 80c, $1 per lb
Assam (Genuine)	$1 and $1 20 per lb
Kaison Congou, very fine	80c, $1 and $1 20 per lb
Flowery Pekoe	80c, $1 and $1 20 per lb
Fongtai	60c, 80c, $1 per lb
Rose Flavored	60c per lb
Foo Choo Pekoe, new	80c, 90c, $1 20 per lb
Scented English Caper	80c, 90c, $1 per lb
Moning Congou	50c, 60c, 70c, 80c and $1 per lb

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.

	Per lb.
No. 1 English Breakfast	$1 00
No. 2 English Breakfast	90
No. 3 English Breakfast	80
No. 4 English Breakfast	70
No. 5 English Breakfast	60
No. 6 English Breakfast	50

OOLONG TEA.

	Per lb.
No. 1 Oolong Tea, finest imported, equal if not superior to teas sold at $1 60 per lb in other houses, only	$1 10
No. 2 Oolong Tea	1 00
No. 3 Oolong Tea	90
No. 4 Oolong Tea	80
No. 5 Oolong Tea	70
No. 6 Oolong Tea	60
No. 7 Oolong Tea	50

JAPAN TEA.

	Per lb.
No. 1 Japan Tea, new seasons, 50 days from Japan, the finest imported, only	$1 20
No. 2 Japan	1 10
No. 3 Japan	1 00
No. 4 Japan	90
No. 5 Japan	80
No. 6 Japan	70
No. 7 Japan	60
No. 8 Japan	50
No. 9 Japan	40

YOUNG HYSON TEA.

	Per lb.
No. 1 Young Hyson Tea	$1 25
No. 2 Young Hyson Tea	1 10
No. 3 Young Hyson Tea	1 00
No. 4 Young Hyson Tea	90
No. 5 Young Hyson Tea	80
No. 6 Young Hyson Tea	70
No. 7 Young Hyson Tea	60
No. 8 Young Hyson Tea	50
No. 9 Young Hyson Tea	40

IMPERIAL TEA.

No. 1 Imperial Tea	$1 10
No. 2 Imperial Tea	1 00
No. 3 Imperial Tea	90
No. 4 Imperial Tea	80
No. 5 Imperial Tea	70
No. 6 Imperial Tea	60
No. 7 Imperial Tea	50
No. 8 Imperial Tea	40

GUNPOWDER TEA.

No. 1 Gunpowder Tea	$1 30
No. 2 Gunpowder Tea	1 10
No. 3 Gunpowder Tea	1 00
No. 4 Gunpowder Tea	90
No. 5 Gunpowder Tea	80
No. 6 Gunpowder Tea	70
No. 7 Gunpowder Tea	60
No. 8 Gunpowder Tea	50

OLD HYSON TEA.

No. 1 Old Hyson Tea	80
No. 2 Old Hyson Tea	70
No. 3 Old Hyson Tea	60
No. 4 Old Hyson Tea	50

MIXED TEAS.

No. 1 Mixed	$1 10
No. 2 Mixed	1 00
No. 3 Mixed	90
No. 4 Mixed	80
No. 5 Mixed	70
No. 6 Mixed	60
No. 7 Mixed	50
No. 8 Mixed	40

A liberal reduction will be made to customers buying 5 lbs and upwards.
Beautiful tin foil lined boxes, 5, 10 and 20 lb each shipped to any address on receipt of order. Send postoffice order or registered letter for amount of bill.

Glassware and Queensware Given to Tea Customers.

Old Country Tea House.
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TThs

INSURANCE.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
W. G. JOHNSTON..........President.
WALTER MORRIS..........Secretary.
Office, NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
(ENGLISH BUILDINGS,)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
W. G. Johnston, John H. Wilson,
Capt. Thos. Snowdon, John Shipton,
Jehu Haworth, George Wilson,
Isaac DeHaven, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Thos. Pepperday, George Bingham,
R. McElhowney, Alexander Moore,
Cyrus Shepard, Capt. Wm. B. Haslett,
Wm. B. Hays, Jr.
Captain J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

People's Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings.)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
James Herdman, Captain J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. Vankirk, Charles Arbuckle,
Jared M. Brush, C. B. Shea,
Samuel McCrickart, John Farrell,
Wm. F. Lang, O. P. Scaife,
I. B. D. Meeds, John F. Dravo.
JAMES HERDMAN..........President.
WM. VANKIRK..........Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER..........Secretary.
GEO. M. ALEXANDER..........Gen'l Agent.

Manufacturers and Merchants'
INSURANCE COMPANY.
87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - - $250,000
ASSETS, $367,015 07, JANUARY 1, 1876.
JAMES I. BENNETT..........President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT..........Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY..........Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON..........General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
James I. Bennett, John Wilson,
A. E. W. Painter, Henry A. Weaver,
John W. Chalfant, Geo. W. Hallman,
Robert Lea, Joseph Walton,
I. C. Pershing, C. W. Batchelor,
William Walker, S. F. Von Bonnhorst,
Mark W. Watson.

Western Insurance Co.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH 20, 1849.
Assets January 1, 1876 - - $328,615.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Chas. J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, John B. Jackson,
Philip Reymer, John Wilson,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEXANDER NIMICK..........President.
WM. P. HERBERT..........Secretary.
GEO. NEELD..........Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL..........$175,000
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL..........President.
GEO. A. BERRY..........Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY..........Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DORHMAN, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.
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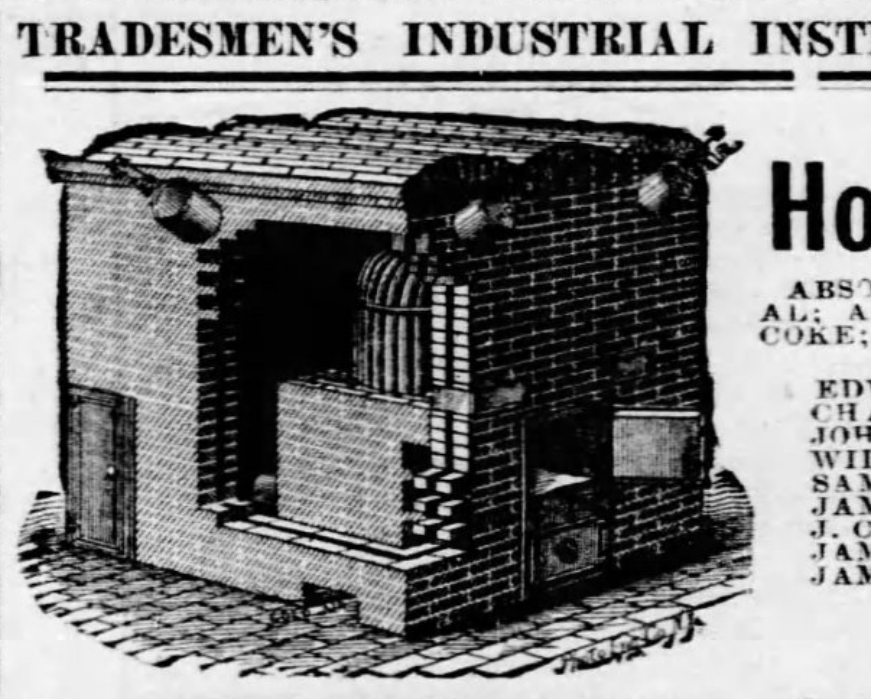
James Woodburn, William Means,
Charles Atwell, Geo. W. Dilworth,
R. H. Palmer, David McCandless,
James A. McDevitt, D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philad'a.,
ORGANIZED 1829.
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1875, $3,308,856 80
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

Sundries.
100 bbls Double Extra Family Flour, made from Tennessee wheat.
2,000 bushels Wheat.
10 tons Ground Feed.
1,000 Cotton Bags, cheap.
3,000 Heavy India Bags. For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty street, UP STAIRS.

SECOND EXPOSITION
OF THE
TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
OPENS AUGUST 16, CLOSES SEPT. 23.

NEW FLORAL HALL, GRAND ART DISPLAY,
And Attractions in Every Department.
MUSIC BY GREAT WESTERN BAND.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS EVERY DAY,
BY BALLOON "DONALDSON," IN CHARGE OF PROF. HARRY GILBERT.
Full Premium List!
The Management have made arrangements so complete for the next Exposition, that they confidently announce a superior display to last year. Applications for space now received and space promptly assigned. Premium Lists on application. Admission—Gentlemen, 50c.; Ladies, 25c.; Children, 15c. Address
TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, 198 PENN AVENUE.



PITTSBURGH
Hot Air Furnace!
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL; ADAPTED FOR BITUMINOUS SLACK OR COKE; INDORSED BY
EDWARD M. BUTZ, Architect;
CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer;
JOHN MEGRAW, Contractor;
WILLIAM BOYD, Builder;
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Builder;
JAMES LEITCH, Builder;
J. C. PATTERSON, Builder;
JAMES B. CHAMBERS, Builder;
JAMES GILLELNAD, Builder, and others.
MANUFACTURED BY
L. PETERSON, Jr., & Co., 187 Liberty St.

FAIRBANKS'
Standard Scales,
OF ALL KINDS.
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

ALPHABETICAL
BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts
Ferd. A. Abel..........172 Wylie ave
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble..........89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen...n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.
Agricultural Implements.
Scoble, Reed & Smith..........137 Liberty st.
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co..........116 Smithfield st.
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson..........104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works......Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill..........109 Fourth ave.
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National..........33 Fifth ave.
Central..........47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings..........61 Fourth ave.
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell..........347 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers..........386 Fifth vae
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson..........11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May........56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st
Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co..........59 Smithfield st
Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co..........33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Co..........33 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague..........136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heidmeyer..........944 Penn ave.
Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel..........Union Depot
Saint James..........403 405 and 407 Liberty st
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray..........84 Diamond st
Wesley Coulter..........238 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland..........78 Fourth ave
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips....91 & 92 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'......87 Wood st.
Western..........cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'..........96 Fourth av.
People's..........100 Fourth ave
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils......236 Penn ave
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co..........189 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer..........50 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson..........1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons..........98 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr..........295 Penn ave.
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co..........49 Sixth st.
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford......10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair).
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buys and sell close for cash only.
Newspapers.
The Commercial..........70 Fifth ave
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co...Wood st., cor. Liberty.
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens..........71 Grant st.
W. P. Bennett..n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
A. Matthias, 9 and 11 Seventh st., (Late Irwin.)
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co..........21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st.
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg..........2 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston..........92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan..........cor. Penn and 26th sts
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan (Notary Public) ... 108 Smithfield street
C. Berringer..........116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock..........114 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad..........Union Depot
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R..........Union Depot.
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R..........Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R..........Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley R. R..........Union Depot.
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R....Grant & Water sts
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Feurhake & Co........26 and 28 Sixth st
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain..........180 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son..........314 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Amos Lewis......cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.
Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews..........73 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent..........184 Liberty st.
Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist..........235 Penn ave.
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co...cor. Penn and 32d st
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co..........83 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co....Thirty-first and Railroad sts.
Anderson & Woods..cor. Ross st. and First ave.
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad sts.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Bair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.
Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh.
Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor..........16 Sixth st.
Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st.
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co..........172 and 174 Wood st.
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roessle & Co..958 Penn ave., near 26th st.

Connecticut Mutual Life
Insurance Company,
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.99.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48
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E. S. CARRIER Gen'l Agent.

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Steam Sliced Smoked
Beef and Tongue,
READY FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND TEA TABLE, PARTIES, PICNICS, TRAVELERS AND INVALIDS.
"So delicate that an infant can digest it." Put up in the most cleanly manner, in Half and Pound Boxes. Ask your Grocer for it and try it.
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Between Fifth avenue and Market House,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the Summer months we will hold but one Trade Sale per week—EVERY TUESDAY, at 10 A. M.—of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Country and City Merchants will please make note of the change.
TERMS—ON ALL BILLS OVER $100—60 DAYS.
WM. FRANK, Auctioneer.

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FULL STOCK.
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1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
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THE BEST GOODS,
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Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

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PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
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All orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

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WILSON
SHUTTLE SEWING
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THE BEST AND
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CLASS MACHINE
IN THE WORLD
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
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FOR UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY TO WHOM WE OFFER UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, TERMS &c ADDRESS WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. CHICAGO 827 & 829 BROADWAY, N.Y., OR NEW ORLEANS.
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The oldest Coker we now have in the Union, who first brought coking on the ground to perfection on this continent, upwards of sixty years in the business, and who never failed to give satisfaction to all who required his services, is now prepared to test any vein of coal in the Union, to bring it to perfection and dispatch the sulphur from it so thoroughly that the coke will not injure the quality of any metal. The process was first used by him forty years ago in the tin works, but this must be done in the open atmosphere. Those who have employed him say "his success is beyond our most sanguine expectation," and "as a Coker Mr. NOKES has no superior." Will go for one month or a longer period to any person desiring his services. Address
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